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KENDEL'S

CATALOG OF SEEDS - PLANTS AND BULBS

1913

SEEDS

EST. 1839

2010 ONTARIO ST.
CLEVELAND, O.

REMARKS TO OUR CUSTOMERS

We have made some changes in the typography of our catalogue this year in our endeavor to give accurate information about our stock of seeds.

Throughout the book we designate **IN BOLD FACE CAPITALS** the varieties that we sell in the largest quantities, from which we may justly assume that they are the best, at least on the average.

This does not mean, however, that the other varieties are no good, special conditions of soil and variations in taste should govern the choice of varieties and we therefore carry a goodly list to suit all our customers.

For the benefit of our new customers we wish to state that we have made complete germination tests of every lot of vegetable seeds we offer, in testing chambers of our own construction, at considerable expense in time and labor, just so the chances of a crop failure are reduced to a minimum. The results are open to your inspection. Our Flower Seeds are always strictly new crop and thus of the highest vitality possible.

Bear in mind that the best seeds are the more likely to make a good garden, no matter how much labor and expense you put into it and it is decidedly poor judgment to court failure right from the start by trying to save what at most can amount to but a small sum, by buying cheap seeds. The seed bill is the least part of the expense, anyway, and pedigree vegetables are not produced from mongrel seeds. This is especially true in this year of practically a famine in many lines of seeds. We believe it is policy to increase the price rather than reduce the quality and we wish to assure our customers that we are maintaining the same high standards in our stock, in this year of dearth that we have in the past years of plenty.

OUR TERMS ARE NET CASH

OUR PRICES.—We shall adhere as closely as possible to the prices quoted in this Catalogue, but the market value of some seeds is variable. This is most noticeable in grass, clover and field seeds, onion setts and seed potatoes. Quotations for such articles will be furnished on application.

ORDERS, to secure prompt attention, should be accompanied with remittance, or satisfactory references.

REMITTANCES may be made at our risk by draft, money order, cash by express, express money order, or in registered letter, or, in sums of two dollars or less, by ordinary mail. Postage stamps may be sent for amounts less than one dollar.

SEEDS BY MAIL.—Seeds can be sent to any part of the United States at the rate of 8 CENTS PER POUND. Customers desiring their seeds sent by mail will therefore please add to catalogue price sufficient to pay postage at that rate. Peas, Beans, etc., postage will be 15 CENTS PER QUART; Corn, 10 CENTS PER QUART. The ounce and the packet will be sent postage free. PARTICULAR ATTENTION is invited to this, for when omitted the cost of postage will be deducted.

ADDRESS, ETC.—In ordering, please be particular to sign your NAME, also that of your POST-OFFICE, COUNTY and STATE plainly; also mention the mode of conveyance you prefer—whether by mail, express or freight. Serious delays are sometimes occasioned by failing to give attention to these matters.

BAGS ARE FURNISHED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES: Quarter bushel, 5 cents; half bushel, 10 cents; one bushel, 15 cents; two bushels, 22 cents each. In remitting for orders, please add a sum to cover the cost of the necessary bags.

WARRANTS

WARRANTS.—We would repeat our remarks of former years, and assure our friends that no pains have been spared to have all our seeds of the very best quality and purity. We not only buy our stock from the most reliable growers in the trade, but make careful germination tests of all vegetable seeds thus eliminating the chief cause for a poor stand. Our Flower seeds are fresh, new crop every year. At the same time we wish it distinctly understood that we give no warranty, express or implied, as to description, quality, productiveness or any other matter of any seeds, bulbs or plants we send out and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. If the purchaser does not accept the goods on these terms, they are at once to be returned.

A. C. KENDEL.

REMEMBER POSTAGE

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The extreme beauty and daintiness of these tiny flowering Chrysanthemums has led us to arrange to have a number of the better sorts grown for us this season, which we offer out of pots at 10c each, $1.00 per dozen. There are two classes, the Anemone Flowered which have one or more rows of flat or tubular ray florets around the outer edge with shorter disc florets in the center; the Pompons have petals of uniform length.

Anemone Flowered

Garza. Purest white, with yellow center, medium size, broad ray florets.
Miss Ida Kroeschell. Light yellow, quilled petals; center deeper yellow.

Pompon Flowered

Baby. Clear yellow; late. The tiniest flowers of any.
Baby Marguerite. Like the preceding but pure white.
Alma. Clear, soft lavender pink; large flowering.
Clorinda. Bronze; grows erect.
Diana. Pure white; fine.
Julie Lagravere. Best deep red; late.
Klondike. Brilliant yellow; medium size blooms.
Lula. Pure white; medium size flowers; late.
Skibo. Chamois yellow; small flowers.
Zenobia. Bright yellow; early.

Price—10c each; $1.00 per dozen

FORGET-ME-NOTS

We have arranged to have these grown for us and offer them in baskets of ten or a dozen clumps of plants in bloom for

30c per basket

SALPIGLOSSIS

There is some difficulty in getting the seed of this most beautiful and popular annual started; no doubt on account of its extreme fineness. We are prepared to supply started plants out of 2½ inch pots for

60c per dozen

POTTED VEGETABLE PLANTS

With the price of early Tomatoes so high on account of the long distance they are shipped, it is not only quite a pleasure but a decided saving to be able to pick them out of your own garden say from the middle of July on.

In order to do this, however, it is necessary to get plants that are well started. We are having a few King of the Earlies Tomato grown in 4-inch pots for us, that will be in bloom and perhaps have small fruits on them when it comes time to safely set them out.

Price: King of the Earlies Tomato, 10c each, $1.00 per dozen.

Purple Egg Plant, 10c each, $1.00 per dozen.

MAKING A HOTBED

In this part of the country hotbeds may be started any time after the first of February and as late as the middle of March. They may be used nearly the year around. The plants that are started early to be set out in the garden, may be followed by a planting of Mushroom Spawn and this in turn may be followed in October, after the Manure has been taken out, by potted bulbs, such as Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus etc., protected by three or four inches of soil, saw dust or straw. Bulbs are usually through blooming in time to fill the hotbed with fresh manure again for the early plants the next spring. Standard sash are 3 ft. 4 inches by 6 ft. and this is the unit to use in determining whether the hotbed **Sash.** should be one, two, three or more sash long.

Choose a place sheltered from the north and west winds and dig a hole 18 inches deep. Build a frame out of inch stuff with 2 x4s or scantling for the inside corners, open at the bottom and three feet high on the north side and 2½ feet high at the south side. Above ground the sides should **Location.** be planed lumber. If more than one sash is to be used a 2 x 4 cross-piece should be provided for the sash to slide on. This can rest on 2 x 4 uprights, which will give the whole structure additional support both for the weight above and ground pressure at the sides.

Fresh horse manure with straw bedding piled in a heap and turned every two or three days should be used. The turning prevents burning. When enough has been accumulated for the **Manure.** hotbed, it should be filled in evenly, a forkful at a time until after it has been thoroughly tramped down it is six inches above the level of the ground outside.

If crops are to be grown to maturity in the hotbed, such as radishes, lettuce etc., take soil thoroughly enriched and if possible passed through a sieve with ¼ or ⅜ inch mesh. If crops are to **Soil.** be transplanted into the garden, use soil poorer or at least no richer than the outdoor beds or the roots of the seedlings will remain in the ball of rich soil instead of striking out, thus dwarfing them and causing failure. Three or four inches of soil is enough.

The manure will create a heat at first above 100 deg. Fahrenheit, which is much too hot. When the thermometer, which should be used, shows 85 deg. such seeds as pepper, egg plant **Planting.** and tomato may be sown. Practically all others will come better at 70 deg. and under. Sow in rows 3 or 4 inches apart and keep the weeds out.

One of the most important things to insure success is the matter of ventilation. No matter how cold it gets, two or three days is as long as a hotbed can be left unopened and not that long if the sun shines. If only a pot label is put under the upper end of the sash it helps, but on bright **Venti-** days, more than that is necessary. A block the dimensions of a brick is handy. Watch **lation.** the thermometer. It is safer than guessing. If it gets above 80 deg. let it cool down. The reason for all this caution is to prevent the appearance of a fungus that causes the seedlings to damp off and there is no remedy to check it except to take the unaffected plants out at once.

This should be done a little at a time twice a day with a sprinkling can having a fine rose, partic- **Watering.** ularly until the seeds are up. Too much watering will destroy the heat in the manure the same as it does a fire.

In severe weather, say 10 deg. above zero, it is advisable to cover the hotbeds with straw mats, old **Protec-** carpets or boards and litter or straw or even soil piled against the outside, a few inches **tion.** above ground, will help.

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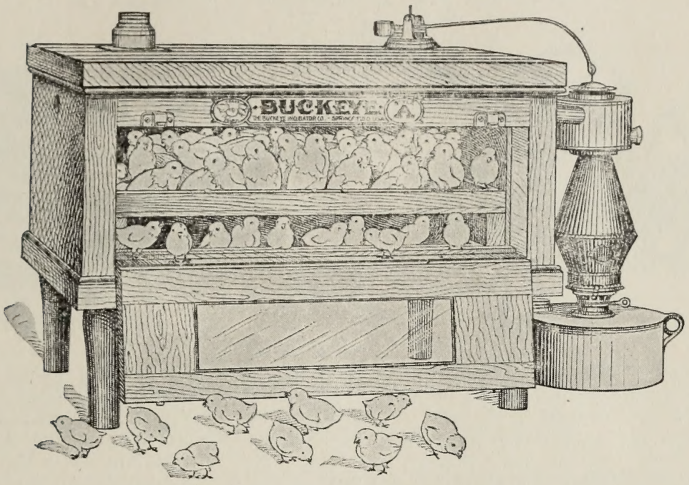
BUCKEYE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



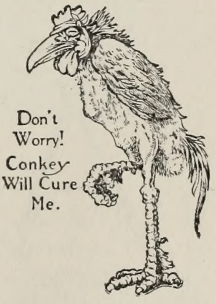
In spite of the low price, Buckeye Incubators are considered among the best on the market. Every Buckeye Incubator is guaranteed to hatch every hatchable egg and remain in perfect working order five years. They are cheap because they are simplicity itself and if they hatch every hatchable egg, as they are guaranteed to do, they do as much as the highest priced.

"Anybody can hatch chickens with a Buckeye."

Style A.	**Capacity, 60 Eggs, complete with Galvanized Tank**	$ 8.00
No. 1.	Capacity, 110 Eggs, complete with Copper Tank and Underwriters' Insurance Label	16.00
No. 2.	Capacity, 175 Eggs, with Copper Tank and Underwriters' Insurance Label	20.00
No. 3.	Capacity, 250 Eggs, with Copper Tank and Insurance label	27.50
No. 4.	Capacity, 350 Eggs, with Copper Tank and Insurance label	35.00
No. 1.	Indoor Heated Brooder for 50 Chicks $7.00, No. 3, for 100 Chicks	9.00
No. 2.	Outdoor-Heated Brooder for 50 Chicks $9.00, No. 4, for 100 Chicks	13.50
No. 5.	Lampless Brooder for 25 Chicks $1.75, No. 6, for 50 Chicks	2.75

Complete descriptive catalogue, giving much valuable information about Buckeye Incubators and how to manage them, mailed on application for a 2c stamp.

CONKEY'S POULTRY REMEDIES



EACH ARTICLE MUST SATISFY YOU OR YOU RECEIVE YOUR MONEY BACK

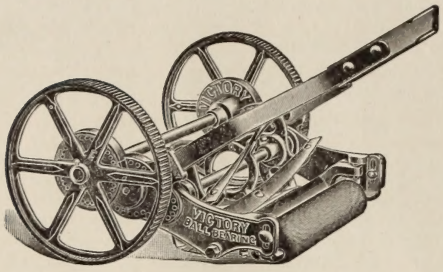
For 2c postage we will mail Conkey's valuable book "Poultry Diseases" which was formerly sold for 25c per copy.

The prices given **do not** include transportation.

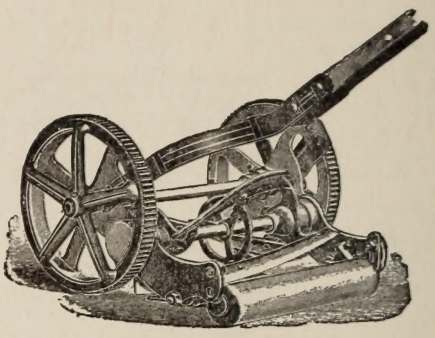
Roup Cure	.25 and .50	Healing Salve	.25 and .50
Bronchitis Remedy	.50	Poultry Laxative	.25
Cholera Remedy	.25 and .50	Poultry Tonic	.25
Gape Remedy	.50	Head Lice Ointment	.10 and .25
Chicken Pox Remedy	.50	*Laying Tonic	25, .50, $1.00 and $3.00
Limber Neck Remedy	.50	*Lice Powder	.10, .25, .50 and $1.00
Scaly Leg Remedy	.50	Lice Liquid	.35, .60 and 1.00
Rheumatic Remedy	.50	Nox-i-cide	.35, .60, .90 and 1.50
Fly Knocker	.35, .60 and $1.00		

* Call for free samples or send 5c postage for each.

TOWNSEND'S BALL BEARING LAWN MOWERS, ETC.



THE "VICTORY"



THE "SPIDER"

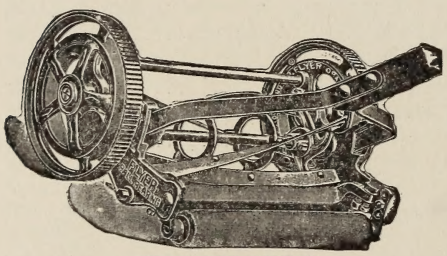
The Townsend Ball Bearing Lawn Mowers are constructed throughout of the best materials and are as carefully and accurately made as a bicycle. The running parts are of the finest hardened steel and may be easily adjusted to take up the wear. This is a particular advantage in adjusting the reel, as thus the knives are always parallel to the cutter-bar, and cannot jump away when cutting thick grass.

The cutter-bar is tubular, and therefore very rigid. It is easily taken out to be sharpened without disturbing the frame, and may be adjusted to a hair.

The ball bearings make it possible to mow with a machine one-third larger with the same power, which means that a 24-inch ball bearing mower will mow as easily as an 18-inch of other makes.

The three styles we carry with the wide range in prices, ought to enable everyone to own one of these excellent mowers.

	14 in.	16 in.	18 in.	20 in.	22 in.	24 in
Price of "The Flyer"		$7.00	$8.00			
Price of "The Spider"	$8.00	9.00				
Price of "The Victory"		11.00	12.00	$13.00	$14.00	$15.00



THE "FLYER"

THE CAPITOL LAWN MOWER

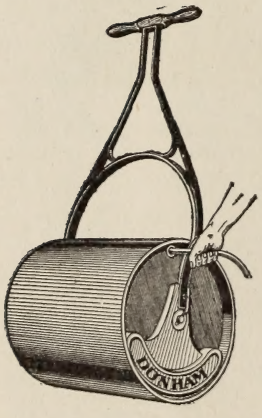
After the lawn has been mowed there remains a fringe of grass around the edges that could heretofore only be reached with a pair of shears on one's hands and knees—a tedious, back-breaking job.

This machine does the work perfectly and as rapidly as a man can walk. Being driven by one wheel, allows the cutter to go as close to a fence as grass will grow and not leave a spear.

A disk above the drive wheel is used to cut the edges of the sod along the walks and around the flower beds. The machine is turned over and run backwards when the disk is to be used.

The saving in labor will soon pay for one of these machines.

Price, boxed and delivered f.o.b., $6.50.



"WATERWEIGHT" LAWN ROLLERS

DUNHAM "WATERWEIGHT" LAWN ROLLERS

These are the last word in Lawn Rollers. The tank is electric welded—no rivets or bolt heads are visible, the edges are rounded and it may be filled without standing on end. Just the thing if you are obliged to keep it in the basement.

No.	Dia in.	Length in.	Wt. Empty	Filled with Water	Filled with Sand	Price
3	14	20	60	200	300	$ 8.00
5	18	24	75	300	500	10.00
7	24	24	125	500	800	13.00

With the counter weight on handle as shown in cut add 60 lbs. to weight and $1.50 to price.

LAWN GRASS SEED

THERE is perhaps nothing which so adds to the beauty and attractiveness of the place we call home, as a smooth, fine, well-kept lawn. It is like the setting of a fine gem. It ought not to be a difficult matter to convince our customers of this, when so many fine lawns greet us on every hand.

We wish it were as easy to convince them that we have made it our business to create the want and supply the demand for a strictly high grade article in Lawn Grass Seed, which we have done for many years.

THERE IS MUCH DECEPTION PRACTICED in mixing and selling seeds for lawns, but we can truthfully say that we spare no pains or expense to secure the best and cleanest grasses adapted to our soil and climate, that it is possible to procure and we may add, that we attribute the success of our **"FOREST CITY"** and our **"SHADY NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED** largely to the purity of the seeds we use, as well as the proper proportions in which we mix the different kinds together.

Quality.

As with almost every article of merit, substitutions are offered for our Lawn Seed. We therefore caution our customers to buy their seeds at headquarters, and save themselves from disappointment caused by having grading contractors and gardeners sow seed of an inferior grade at a less price than the best, after a greater or less outlay of money and labor. Insist on getting **"FOREST CITY"** and **"SHADY NOOK"** and you will get the best.

Caution.

"A REALLY FINE LAWN."

In order to obtain **A REALLY FINE LAWN,** there are several requisites—a good depth of rich soil, properly drained; a very heavy dressing of thoroughly decayed stable manure, Sheep Manure or PURE BONE DUST; nicety of grading in levels and slopes; a firm and smooth surface upon which to sow the seed, and a SUFFICIENT QUANTITY OF THE VERY BEST LAWN GRASS SEED SUITED TO THE SITUATION. The latter item is of prime importance.

Requisites.

A rich soil of good depth and liberally fertilized will maintain a fine green sward many years, provided a small quantity of seed is sown and raked in when the grass begins to grow, in the spring. Fresh manure should never be used in making a lawn; when decaying it is liable to allow an uneven settling of the soil, and in addition is so full of weed seed, that the lawn is practically ruined. We have found **PURE RAW BONE DUST,** of which we have the best grade to be had, the best and safest fertilizer for general purposes. It is clean, easily applied, effective and odorless. It is cheaper than manure, as twenty-five pounds of Bone Dust is equal in fertilizing value to a wagon load of manure, and in addition does not require an extra man to spread it on. For a new lawn or garden, use at the rate of 1,000 lbs. to the acre or about one pound for every five by ten feet of surface; for an old lawn use one pound for every ten by ten feet.

Manure vs. Bone Dust.

How. Make a smooth surface with harrow and rake, and use a roller to make it firm and even BEFORE SOWING THE SEED. After sowing, cover the seed well, by raking it in, and again use the roller to finish the work. Use five bushels, or even more of the Forest City Lawn Seed per acre, or about one package for every ten by fifteen feet of surface. In this latitude there is no season more favorable for sowing than the last of August or the first of September. Sown at this time the grass will be strong enough to winter over safely; and the weeds which will inevitably appear, will not have time to mature and scatter their seed, being mostly annual plants. It is usually

When. then necessary to scatter a little seed on the lawn in the spring to fill in the bare spots, where the grass has been winter-killed. If the seeding must be done in the spring it should be done as early as possible, so that the young grass may be strong enough to withstand the heat of midsummer. It may be sown soon after the 1st of April, or as soon as the ground is dry enough to rake without lumping, and if sown before the middle of May it will produce a beautiful lawn by July. Mowing should begin when the grass is an inch or two high.

Re-Seeding. In consequence of the frequent cutting required, the grasses have no time to mature seed for re-seeding the ground; therefore, in order to keep the lawn well stocked with the proper varieties of grass, and not allow noxious weeds and wild grass to gain the ascendancy, there should be a sowing of seed made every spring, and once or twice during the season, together with a liberal dressing of bone dust and a good raking given to loosen the surface and incorporate the fresh sown seed with the soil.

If the above directions are carefully followed and the weather is right, a fine lawn may be expected.

If the weeds become too numerous to pull or cut out, sow a quantity of white clover rather thickly, and the weeds will disappear soon after the clover gets well established.

For Dandelions, Chickweed etc., try Ammoniated Lawn Lime, See page 61.

Look for the Name "FOREST CITY" on the Label.

We have sold our Lawn Grass Seed for many years in large quantities in and about Cleveland. Its lawns are famous the world over. We feel, therefore, that the Lawn Seed that makes these famous lawns may be appropriately named "Forest City" Lawn Grass Seed, and under this name it will be hereafter sold

"FOREST CITY" LAWN GRASS SEED	Per pkg. (8 oz.).....	15c	2 lbs.....	50c
	4½ lbs.....	1.00	Bushel (18 lbs.)...	**3.50**
PURE RAW BONE DUST	Per lb.....	5c	25 lbs.....	1.00
	100 lbs.....	3.00	S'k (200 lbs. net)..	5.50

"SHADY NOOK" LAWN GRASS SEED

After a series of experiments extending over several years we have been able finally to combine several grasses that we have found will make a good sod under trees and in shaded places. We offer this mixture as "Shady Nook" Lawn Grass Seed.

If we may judge by the increasing demand and the commendations we have received on every hand it is surely filling a long felt need. Your soil may be too poor under the trees to sustain a lawn for any length of time, but it can not be too shady for "Shady Nook". Thoroughly fertilize the soil before sowing and water frequently if necessary.

Sow as early as possible and in the spring only, at the rate of one pound for a space 10x20 feet square. For further directions see above under the word "How."

"SHADY NOOK" Lawn Grass Seed per pound 25c; 5 lbs. for $1.00.

VEGETABLE SEEDS

In ordering seeds to be sent by mail, please do not forget to read "SEEDS BY MAIL" on the inside cover page.

ARTICHOKE—(*Artichoke*)

The bulbs of the Jerusalem Artichoke are used extensively as feed for swine and make also a palatable vegetable, being prepared like salsify, and are also used for pickles. The tops may be cut and cured and used as dry fodder.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
French Globe. The standard and best variety for sowing	$ 05	$ 30	$1 00	
	Qt.	Peck.		Bu.
Jerusalem. (Tubers)	$0 25	$1 00		$3 50

ASPARAGUS—(*Spargel*)

A bed of Asparagus when properly made, lasts many years; it should find a place in every garden, and to those who grow vegetables on a large scale, the Asparagus crop is a reliable one. Asparagus roots may be purchased in the spring or may be grown from seed sown in April, or May in good soil, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart. The permanent beds should be made VERY RICH WITH WELL-ROTTED MANURE, and thoroughly worked over to a depth of nearly two feet. The asparagus roots (either one or two years old) are transplanted into this bed, setting them in rows three feet apart, leaving about twelve inches between the plants in the row and six or seven inches below the surface for green Asparagus and two or three inches deeper for the white sprouts. Cover the crowns two or three inches with soil and fill the trenches gradually for some weeks.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Palmetto. Of southern origin, very desirable; bright green	$ 05	$ 10	$ 15	$ 50
Conover's Colossal. Large and prolific	05	10	15	50
Barr's Mammoth. Very large tender stalks; almost white	05	10	15	50

ASPARAGUS ROOTS

Conover's Colossal.	One year	Per hundred, $0 70;	per thousand, $6 00
Conover's Colossal.	Two years	" " 80;	" " 7 00

BEANS—Dwarf or Bush—(*Bush Bohnen*)

Dwarf Beans, as a rule, are both hardier and earlier than the running sorts. They are usually planted to a depth of about two inches and in rows from two to three feet apart, according to the character of the soil, which, to be best adapted to their germination, growth and yield, should be light, dry, warm and RICH, especially with potash.

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
BURPEE'S STRINGLESS GREEN POD. The Pods of this bean are round, full and longer and straighter than Valentine and enormously productive. The earliest on the list, and is excellent for home use	$ 10	$ 35	$2 00	$7 00
Canadian Wonder. Large, flat, green pods, and excellent to use as a shell bean. Seeds red	10	40	2 75	
Long Yellow Seeded Six Weeks. Excellent early, flat string bean	10	30	1 75	6 00
REFUGEE. Later sort; very productive; round, stringless pods; planted almost exclusively for late	10	30	1 75	6 00
Dwarf Caseknife. A flat, green podded variety, very prolific and early, white seed	15	40		
BURPEE'S BUSH LIMA. A dwarf variety of the Pole Lima. We find that they do not bear continuously, hence to prolong the period of picking, two or three plantings should be made	10	35	2 00	7 00
Dreer's Bush Lima. Is a short, thick bean, maturing somewhat later than the preceding sort; vines trailing, immensely productive, and beans are of excellent quality	10	40	2 25	8 50
BURPEE'S IMPROVED BUSH LIMA. Similar in type to the preceding but more prolific. Excellent for home use	15	40	2 75	10 00

DWARF WAX BEANS

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Black Wax. Early, round-podded, stringless; black seed	$ 10	$ 30	$2 00	$6 50
Improved Golden Wax. One of the best wax beans, early and prolific	10	30	2 00	7 00
WARDWELL'S KIDNEY WAX. Pods long, flat, beautiful light yellow color, very early and an abundant yielder. Also an excellent sort if planted late. The most popular wax bean on the market	10	40	2 25	8 00
Currie's Rust Proof Black Wax. A flat variety of wax beans, less liable to rust than other sorts	10	30	2 00	6 50
Davis Kidney Wax. Vines bear a good crop of very white, straight pods, from 5 to 6 inches long, of excellent quality when gathered while young; seeds of this sort are white and may be used as a shell bean. Should never be planted early	10	30	2 00	7 00

FIELD BEANS

These Beans subject to change in price

Large White Cranberry or Marrow Bean. Used as an early shell bean	$ 10	$ 25	$1 50	$5 00
LONG WHITE KIDNEY. An excellent early shell bean; rich flavor	10	25	1 25	4 50
White Pea or Navy. The most popular baking bean	10	25	1 25	4 50

BEANS—Pole or Running—(*Stangen Bohnen*)

Large White Lima. (Best Eastern.) Best shell bean grown; a late sort	$ 10	$ 35	$2 00	$7 00
CARPINTERIA POLE LIMA. Like the preceding in shape, but the seeds are greenish even when dry	10	40	2 25	8 00
Kentucky Wonder. (Old Homestead.) Pods green; very long; very prolific and becoming very popular	10	35	2 00	7 00
Pole Horticultural or Speckled Cranberry. A popular and very old variety equally serviceable for shell or string bean	10	30	1 75	6 50
White Dutch Caseknife. Excellent to shell and best of all string beans	10	30	1 75	6 00
Lazy Wife. Exceedingly prolific, thick, white seeded sort both for green or shell bean	10	40	2 25	8 00
Golden Butter or Mont d'Or. Early, very productive; golden wax pods	10	30	1 75	6 00
Scarlet Runner. Very ornamental, free climber; bright scarlet flowers	10	40	2 25	8 00

BEANS—English—(*Pferd Bohnen*)

Broad Windsor. Best sort for general use	$ 10	$ 40	$2 25	$8 00

BEET—(*Rothe Ruebe—Runkel Ruebe*)

A rather light soil, well enriched, is best suited for the cultivation of the various beets. The mangels and sugar beets in particular require very liberal manuring. For an early crop of table beets sow the seed as early as the ground is in a condition to be worked; light frosts will not injure the young plants. For a main crop, sow the first of May; and for winter beets during the first two weeks of June. Sow in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and about one inch deep, pressing the earth firmly upon the seed—a very important matter. Use about six pounds of seed per acre. Thin out when the plants are large enough. The varieties for table use should be left four or five inches apart, while the mangels and sugar beets should stand thirteen inches apart in the row. Hoeing and hand weeding should be attended to early, as weeds must not be allowed to interfere with the young plants.

Swiss Chard or Spinach Beet.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
CROSBY'S EARLY EGYPTIAN. Extra early, round dark red; the best early sort	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 75
Detroit Dark Red Turnip. Very smooth; globe-shaped; small top; skin dark red, with flesh bright red, shaded to light; very sweet and tender; best late sort	05	20	60	2 00

BEETS—*Continued*

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Long Smooth Blood. A prolific variety, very dark in color, stands drought better than the turnip varieties; and excellent to store for winter	$ 05	$ 15	$ 30	$1 10
SWISS CHARD. Generally used in greens, but the ribs of the leaves may be cooked and served like asparagus; a most prolific and palatable vegetable and greatly increasing in demand	05	10	30	1 00

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Early Eclipse. Very early, dark blood color, small top and free from fibrous roots, good for bunching	05	15	40	1 40
EARLY BLOOD TURNIP, (EDMAND'S.) A select strain, of great regularity in shape; deep blood skin and a very dark flesh of best quality. The best beet for general crop	05	15	35	1 25

VARIETIES GROWN FOR FEEDING STOCK.

Norbiton Giant Mangel

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Lane's Imperial Sugar. A very sweet, white beet, of excellent quality for feeding	05	10	15	50
Vilmorin's Improved White Sugar. The sweetest of all white beets	05	10	15	50
WHITE SILESIAN SUGAR. The variety so much grown in Europe for sugar making; very sweet and keeps well; much relished by stock and poultry for winter feeding	05	10	15	50
NORBITON GIANT MANGEL WURZEL. A long red variety, of great size and good keeping quality. Very popular sort yielding an immense crop	05	10	15	50
GIANT HALF SUGAR ROSE. A large variety adapted especially for heavy soil because it grows three-fourths out of the ground and can be easily pulled; rapidly gaining in favor	05	10	15	50
Yellow Globe Mangel Wurzel. Does better on shallow or clay soils than the long varieties, and it is more easily pulled; is also of richer quality, and an excellent keeper	05	10	15	50
Golden Tankard Mangel Wurzel. A rather longer root than Yellow Globe; in good soil producing large crops; quality excellent; very sweet	05	10	15	50

BRUSSELS SPROUTS—(*Sprossen Kohl*)

A variety of the cabbage family, which produces miniature heads from the sides of the stalk. These heads are a great delicacy, boiled in the same way as cauliflower. The seed should be sown about the middle of May, and cultivated like cabbage.

Dwarf Improved French Brussels Sprouts.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Improved French. The best for general use	$ 05	$ 30	$ 75	$2 75

CABBAGE—(*Kopf Kohl*)

The cabbage crop is one of the first importance to vegetable growers, and, to be successfully grown, needs great care and sound judgment, both as to the selection of proper seed and the cultivation throughout. The early, medium and later sorts all thrive upon similar soils, yet need varying treatment. It is safe to select either a piece of strong sward-land, or if more convenient, land that has not borne crops of cabbage or turnips for two or three years previously. Sward-land should be plowed in the fall and again cross-plowed in early spring after a heavy dressing of strong manure; high cultivation is absolutely necessary. In this vicinity the larger portion of the early varieties are grown from seed sown in hot-beds in February and March, only moderate bottom-heat being required. Transplant into other frames without much if any bottom heat, as soon as the plants show the fourth leaf, setting them low in the earth to make them stocky. In April, or as soon as the ground can easily be worked, set out in rows three feet apart and about eighteen inches between the plants. The smaller varieties may be grown a little closer. The ground should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator, and hoed every week till the plants cover the ground. Cold-frame plants are often used for early planting; such plants are obtained by sowing the seed about the middle of September, and later transplanting into cold-frames, where they are wintered over. These plants are desirable on account of their hardiness, and are less liable to become stunted when set in the open ground. In some localities a crop of celery is made to follow early cabbage the same season, by setting every third row with celery plants. (See remarks on celery culture). For a fall crop sow in the open ground in May, and transplant in June and early July.

All Seasons Cabbage.

Dwarf Early Flat Dutch Cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
TRUE EARLY WAKEFIELD. A standard, very early variety; of medium size; in shape pyramidal, with a rounded peak; being very hardy, it is well fitted to winter in cold frames. By far the best very early sort	$ 05	$ 30	$ 75	$2 75
Early Winningstadt. A sugar-loaf variety of the earlier sort; grows to good size, and does better on light soils than any other sort; much desired on account of its solid head	05	20	60	2 00
ALL SEASON'S CABBAGE. Early, large sized, very solid, round head; as its name implies, it can be planted to come in for all seasons, early, medium or late. It is an excellent variety and can be depended upon for a second early crop of fine salable cabbage	05	30	75	2 50
Burpee's Sure Head. Hard flat head; a sure header and good keeper	05	25	75	2 50

CABBAGE—*Continued*

Henderson's Early Summer Cabbage.

Early Dwarf Savoy Cabbage.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
All Head. Sure header. An excellent flat headed variety for fall use	$ 05	$ 30	$1 00	$3 50
HOLLAND. A variety that has come into great favor on account of its medium sized, exceedingly hard and heavy heads, and is in much demand by cabbage dealers on that account. Our strain of Holland Cabbage can be depended upon to prove satisfactory in every respect	05	30	80	3 00
Large Late Drumhead. A very large, reliable, solid-heading variety for winter use; an excellent keeper	05	25	75	2 50
LATE PREMIUM FLAT DUTCH. A standard variety; the most reliable and valuable for a main crop; a good keeper, and in every way desirable; makes a very large, flat head and is the principal sort used for kraut	05	25	75	2 50
Early Dwarf Ulm Savoy. A very early-heading, finely-curled variety of extra fine table quality; Savoys are excelled in delicacy of flavor only by cauliflower	05	25	75	2 50
Green Curled Savoy. A variety with finely curled leaves of delicate flavor; used for a fall crop or for winter	05	20	60	2 00
Perfection Drumhead Savoy. Rather larger and finely curled; the very best for family use; keeps well all winter until late in the spring	05	25	75	2 50
Mammoth Rock Red. This is the largest and surest heading Red Cabbage ever introduced. The head is large, round and solid	05	30	75	2 75

Premium Flat Dutch Cabbage.

Perfection Drumhead Savoy Cabbage.

CARROT—(*Mohrruebe—Gelbe Ruebe*)

Carrots are grown for feeding stock, as well as for culinary purposes; there is usually a market demand for considerable quantities for cooking, many of the earlier sorts being sold in bunches when about half grown. A rather light, sandy loam, deeply tilled, is best suited to the growth of carrots, and upon such soil, if it has been liberally fertilized the previous year, a good crop may be grown without much, if any, additional manure. Strong, fresh manure should never be used. Make the surface smooth, and sow in drills about fourteen inches apart, and about half an inch deep, thinning the plants when large enough, so as to stand about three or four inches apart. April or May is the proper time to sow, varying the time according as an early or late crop is wanted. Good crops have been grown from sowings as late as the 10th, of June. Early weeding is very important. Sowing a little radish seed with carrot, just enough to show the row often saves a crop.

Half Long Scarlet Stump-Rooted Carrot.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Early Scarlet Horn. A medium sized root, half-long, stump-rooted, of fine color, and much used for cooking; grown for early use, and to sell in bunches; bears close planting	$ 05	$ 20	$ 60	$2 00
CHANTENAY OR HALF-LONG SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. This is the best and most popular variety for the garden; perfect in shape, sweet, dark red color; very productive	05	20	60	2 00
Danver's Half-Long. A good variety for general crop; is of a rich orange color, and a good keeper; yields largely, and is easily harvested	05	20	60	2 00
Long Orange. A large, medium long variety, much used for main crop; yields largely	05	20	60	2 00
OX-HEART OR LARGE SCARLET STUMP-ROOTED. A very superior stump-rooted variety, growing much thicker than the Chantenay, but resembling it in color and shape. Used largely for stock	05	20	60	2 00
Long Scarlet Altringham. This is a large, long, dark red variety; a heavy cropper; much esteemed for feeding on account of the high color it imparts to butter	05	20	60	2 00
Large Orange Belgian. Is very large and good quality; grown for stock	05	10	30	1 00
Large White Belgian. This variety, exclusively grown for stock, is the largest of all carrots, growing half out of the ground; it is an immense cropper, easily pulled and a good keeper	05	10	30	1 00

Large White Belgian Carrot.

Long Scarlet Altringham Carrot.

CAULIFLOWER—(*Blumen Kohl*)

The growing of cauliflower is receiving more attention than formerly; particularly so the earlier varieties. The crops of Snowball and Dwarf Erfurt begin to come forward in June, and these, with the later sorts, are in the market, almost without intermission, until November. Cauliflowers require very high cultivation and plenty of moisture, even more so than cabbage. Whether grown in the kitchen garden or upon a large scale, the crop is a paying one, and there is not a more delicious vegetable grown. The demand is evidently increasing. Cold-frame plants are probably the best and hardiest for early crops; the frames however, need rather more protection during cold nights than is required for cabbage planrs. Seed sown in hot-beds in February will produce plants that are not much, if any, inferior to cold-frame plants. They should be transplanted once before setting in the open ground, and also should be gradually hardened by exposure; in this way they will be in condition to set out as early in April as the ground will permit. Set the early sorts about two feet by fifteen inches apart, and cultivate the same as cabbage. When irrigation is practicable, great advantage is obtained during a drought. For late cauliflower, sow seed in open ground, from the middle of May to the middle of June, and transplant the same as cabbage. When plants first appear they are liable to the attacks of a small black fly; guard against this fly by frequent dustings with plaster, which apply in the morning while the dew is on. When the heads are forming, tie the leaves together at the top, thus avoiding discoloration by exposure to the sun. The crop of cauliflower depends entirely upon the state of the weather during the time of heading. If it is hot and dry, the heads will be inferior in size, solidity and color; if moist and cool, the same plants would produce beautiful, white, solid heads. For this reason it is deemed advisable to use three or four varieties every season, which may be sown and transplanted all at the same time; but as their season for heading differs, some of them are certain to come in when the weather is favorable. All the different varieties we offer are sure to head. If any plant should fail to head in time, if taken up before freezing and planted in a cellar, a head corresponding to the strength of the plant will be almost a certain result.

Lenormand's Short Stem Cauliflower.

In comparing our prices on Cauliflower please bear in mind that all the stocks we offer are absolutely the best selected strains to be had. In placing our orders in Europe we always insist on the purest, most reliable and satisfactory grades grown, and though the additional cost is considerable, it is but slight when compared with a good and poor crop of cauliflower.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.
Henderson's Snowball. One of the earliest sorts; dwarf and compact; rather smaller than Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt but very reliable for heading.....	$0 10	$2 25	$7 50
Extra Early Dwarf Erfurt. Superior to all other early dwarf varieties; very white, compact heads; very reliable either for forcing or for late crop. The most popular variety in our market. Our stock of Erfurt Cauliflower is the best grown.....	10	2 25	7 50
Early Paris. A tall-growing variety, used for late crop; has been very popular for many years.....	10	75	2 50

Earliest Dwarf Erfurt Cauliflower.

Lenormand's Short Stem. This is an extra large-headed variety, with a short stem; a great favorite for late heading; a most reliable sort.....$ 10 $ 60 $2 00

Celery.

CELERY—(*Sellerie*)

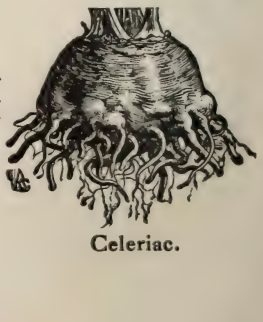
But little celery is grown for early use, as it is not in its most palatable condition until about October, the bulk of the crop being used during November and later. For this reason it is generally grown as a second crop, following early cabbage, onions, peas, etc. If it is desired to start the seed early in hot-beds, great care must be taken to shade it from the sun immediately on sowing, as one hour's sunshine, through the glass upon the seed so slightly covered, will destroy its vitality, and cause great disappointment. The proper time to sow in the open ground is early in April, transplanting about the first of July. The seed being very small, should be covered very lightly, and the earth *pressed firmly* down upon it. Some gardeners trim off the top a little, while the plants are small, to make them more stocky. Set in rows three or four feet apart, and about four to six inches between plants in the row. Keep down all weeds, and as fall approaches, draw earth up to the plants, keeping the stalks well together. This earthing-up is continued at intervals, until only the leaves appear above the soil. When well blanched, it is ready for use. For winter use it is usually placed in trenches, and covered with earth and litter, or stored in cool cellars.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Henderson's White Plume. This is a very early variety, stalks and leaves growing naturally white, but the quality is much improved by bleaching; not a late keeper	$ 05	$ 35	$1 00	$3 50
Golden Heart. Half dwarf, silvery white, with golden-yellow heart	05	25	75	2 50
Boston Market. An excellent celery for home use in late winter; grows very dwarf, and hence easily trenched	05	40	1 25	4 00
LARGE-STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. An excellent variety for early use; large, solid stalk, with beautiful golden heart; bleaches easily and early; an excellent shipper	05	2 00		
LARGE STALKED GOLDEN SELF-BLANCHING. TESTED STOCK. On account of the uncertainty of Golden-Blanching celery being always solid, we have tried to carry over a quantity that has been tested. This we offer as long as it will last as "tested stock" with the year of the crop on each package. This seed we absolutely know to be pure and solid, and our growers need fear no failure on account of hollow celery				
Golden Rose Self Blanching. A splendid sort growing like the preceding except, it has a faint pink streak on the outer ribs and is more brittle	05	50	1 50	5 00
GIANT PASCAL. A fine keeping sort; excellent flavor; thick stalks; very brittle, and the best late sort grown here	05	25	75	2 50
GIANT PASCAL. TESTED STOCK. Sometimes a certain percentage of this variety will be inferior. We have a little of the old seed that is of known purity. Date of crop on each package	05	30	90	3.00
Improved Large White Solid. A very large kind, solid crisp, of excellent flavor, and a good keeper	05	20	60	2 00
Celery Seed for Flavoring. Used in flavoring pickles, soup, etc		05		40

CELERIAC, OR TURNIP ROOTED CELERY—(*Knollen Sellesie*)

A variety of celery with roots of turnip shape. It is grown in the same manner as ordinary celery, but may be set closer—about eighteen by six inches. But little earthing-up is required. Can be kept in winter the same as other celery. The roots may be boiled and sliced, and used with vinegar as a salad or cooked and served with butter and flour gravy.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Erfurt. The largest and best root; very popular	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 50
LARGE SMOOTH PRAGUE. Similar to Large Erfurt, with fewer roots	05	25	75	2 50



Celeriac.

CHICORY—(*Chicorien*)

Grown for the roots, which, when dried and roasted, are ground for mixing with coffee, the mixture being preferred by many to pure coffee. Cultivation of this plant precisely the same as for carrots.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼Lb.	Lb.
Large Rooted	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 00
Curled. This sort is used exclusively for salad like Endive	05	10	40	1 25

CORN—Sweet or Sugar—(*Zucker Mais*)

All are so familiar with corn it is unnecessary to describe its appearance or uses. Its cultivation is very simple, and with only ordinary care good crops are grown. Plant in any good soil, in rows two and one-half to four feet apart, according as a dwarf or tall-growing variety is planted. Nothing grown in a garden gives more satisfaction for family use than sweet corn, provided there is room for its proper culture. The usual mode of planting is in hills, leaving three or four stalks in a hill, but it has been found to be a much better way to plant in straight rows, two and one-half or four feet apart, and one stalk every foot. This will give each plant an equal chance, and every stalk will bear one or more ears. It is advisable to plant three or four varieties, so that one kind may follow the other in regular succession. If not acquainted with the different varieties the selection might be left to us.

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Cory. The earliest of all the sweet varieties	$ 05	$ 20	$1 25	$4 00
GOLDEN BANTAM. Ears and stalks small, bearing close planting. Very sweet and tender and the best first early in market	05	30	1 75	6 00
KENDEL'S EARLY GIANT. This variety has made a name for itself wherever corn is planted. It is the largest early sweet corn yet introduced, and is a money maker for market gardeners. It comes with the Minnesota and Cory and the ears are twice as large. It is white, has a large grain, very sweet and tender, and is very prolific	05	20	1 40	4 50
KENDEL'S EARLY WHITE WONDER. We can hardly praise this corn enough for home use. Ears eight rowed medium size and numerous, and kernels exceedingly sweet	05	20	1 40	4 50
Early Minnesota. A very fine extra early dwarf, eight rowed variety; a general favorite for the first early	05	20	1 25	4 00
Perry's Hybrid. Second early; excellent for market gardeners; pink cob	05	20	1 25	4 00
Early Crosby. Habit very dwarf, ears set very low; a twelve-rowed variety with white cob, ear fair size, and sweet	05	20	1 25	4 00
Early Mammoth. An excellent variety; comes in immediately after the second early; very large ears	05	20	1 40	4 50
Moore's Concord. Rather taller, and with larger ears than early Crosby, also a little later; a good sort for general use; twelve rowed	05	20	1 25	4 00
Country Gentleman. A fine variety, small cob, kernels very deep, sweet and tender while in the milk, but gets hard and tough if allowed to remain on the stalks too long	05	20	1 40	4 50
Mammoth Sweet. A late variety with ears of the largest size; twelve to sixteen rowed, and of fine flavor, a general favorite	05	20	1 40	4 50
STOWELL'S EVERGREEN. A standard sort	05	20	1 25	4 00
Black Mexican. Very sweet and early and much desired for family gardens	05	20	1 25	4 00

CORN—Indian or Field—(*Indianer oder Feld*)

The culture of field corn is too well known to need any description.

Early Huron Dent. This sort is considered the earliest yellow corn grown. Ears good size; fodder medium; cob very thin. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... $0 60

White Cap Yellow Dent. An early variety that has given good satisfaction in Northern Ohio. Seeds light yellow. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 60

SIBLEYS PRIDE OF THE NORTH. The earliest gourd seed corn known; twelve to fourteen rowed; bearing close planting; abundant yielder, and sure to ripen even in our shortest seasons. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 60

IMPROVED LEAMING. A standard variety which may be planted safely to insure a large crop; cob red, very long and thin; kernels long and of a deep orange color. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 60

Rice Pop Corn. Per ½ bu. or 20 lbs. of ears..... 1 00

Red Cob Ensilage. This corn has become a universal favorite with all growers of fodder corn. Price variable. Per bu.....Market Price.

CLARK'S CUBAN GIANT ENSILAGE. A large-growing variety, and ripens earlier than the Red Cob, and therefore safer to use for silage.....Market Price.

ENSILAGE—In large quantities will make special price.

CORN SALAD or FETTICUS—(*Ackersalat*)

Grown for use as salad. Sow very early in spring in rows a foot apart. In six or eight weeks it is ready for use. For early spring use, sow in September, and when cold weather sets in, cover with litter, and winter over like spinach.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Large Round Leaved. Large-seeded. A variety most generally sown.....	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 75

Corn Salad.

CRESS, or PEPPERGRASS—(*Kresse*)

Used for salads and garnishing. Sow in April in rows a foot apart.....	05	10	15	50

WATER CRESS—(*Brunnen Kresse*)

A perennial aquatic plant. It is introduced by setting roots or sowing seed about mid-summer in beds prepared at the edge of slow-running water. It is used as a salad in early springtime

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
True Water Cress.....	$ 05	$ 35	$1 00	$3 50

CUCUMBER—(*Gurke*)

To obtain early cucumbers and at the same time avoid most of the annoyance of the striped bug, it is a good plan to plant the seed about the first of May in frames without much bottom heat. Small pots may be plunged into the soil, in frames and a few seeds planted in each, or small sods, turned over, may be placed close together in the frames, and a few seeds placed in each. In three or four weeks these may be transplanted into open ground, each piece of sod being set into hills three or four feet apart each way. If transplanted in the evening and one watering given, the plants will not droop. The seeds may be planted in the hills late in May, making the crop somewhat later. Use dry plaster, or an infusion of powdered white hellebore in water, to destroy the striped bug. For pickles plant during the last two weeks in June.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
IMPROVED WHITE-SPINED. The best variety grown; the sort most generally used both for forcing and open air culture; medium length, dark-green color, crisp, and of excellent flavor; our strain of White Spine has been grown for us by one of the best growers in the east for many years and is second to none.....	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 10
Early Russian. The earliest variety, but three or four inches long; mostly esteemed for early, short, thick pickles.....	05	10	30	1 00
Boston Pickling. The best to grow for pickles; yields a large crop of short, straight, dark-green pickles.....	05	10	30	1 00
EXTRA LONG GREEN. A well-known late variety, producing cucumbers about twelve inches long; good deep color, flavor excellent.....	05	10	30	1 25

CUCUMBER—*Continued*

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Cluster. Grows in clusters, bluish-green in color	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 00
Early Frame. A short early sort, growing about five inches long	05	10	30	1 00
Jersey Pickling. An excellent variety for pickling; very productive	05	10	30	1 00
Green Prolific Pickling. The most productive sort of all	05	10	30	1 00
Japan Climbing. Good under glass or in the open ground. A fine sort for home use	05	15	50	1 50
West India Gherkin. A small prickly fruit used for pickling	05	20	60	2 00
Telegraph. Used for hot-houses and frames; free-bearing, long and handsome	25			

DANDELION—(*Pardeblum*)

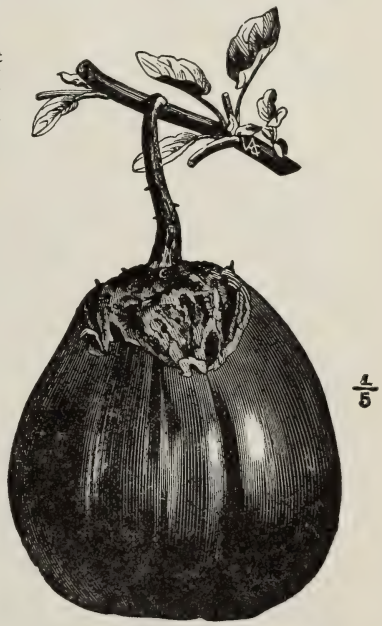
The dandelion is a hardy perennial which makes a very desirable early spring salad. Sow the seed early in drills ½ inch deep and 15 to 18 inches apart. Weed frequently during the summer, and the next spring the leaves will be fit to use. The flavor is very much improved, if the leaves are blanched, the bitter taste being much reduced. This may be done by covering with boards or leaves and litter for a time to exclude the light. It is served like lettuce and is considered a very wholesome salad.

Improved Thick-Leaved. The best variety, and the kind generally used	05	40	1 25	4 00

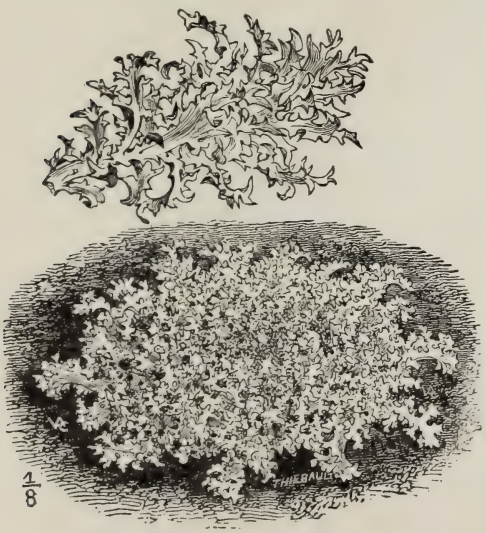
EGG PLANT—(*Eierpflanze*)

Egg plants require a light warm soil, and being very delicate and tender, must not be set out too early. They require a high temperature at all times. Sow in hot-bed about last of April, with good, steady bottom heat, and delay in transplanting until such time in June as is necessary to avoid a temperature much below 70 degrees. Set two or three feet apart each way, according to the nature of the soil, more room being needed if the soil is very fertile. A delicious vegetable when properly cooked.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.
NEW YORK IMPROVED PURPLE. The best for general culture, and a leading market variety; fruit large, oval or heart-shaped; leaves and stem somewhat prickly—a feature not seen in other varieties	$ 05	$ 40	$1 00
Black Beauty. Earlier, larger, darker and more prolific than the purple	05	50	1 25



Purple Egg Plant. ⅕



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White Curled Endive.

ENDIVE—(*Endivien*)

For early use, sow early in April or May, but as it is mostly used quite late in autumn, it will be in time if not sown before June or July. When large enough, transplant in rows fifteen inches apart, setting the plants eight or ten inches apart. When of full size, tie all the leaves into a bunch at the extreme top, in a few weeks it will be ready for use.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White Curled. Light green, almost white	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 75
Green Curled. Nicely curled, dark green	05	20	40	1 50
Moss Curled. More finely curled and a heavy, dense plant	05	20	40	1 50
Green Broad Leaf Batavian. Leaves broad and smooth, like lettuce; an excellent kind	05	20	40	1 50
White Broad Leaf Batavian. The best of all, bleaching very easily	05	20	40	1 50
French Endive. Sow in May and transplant to 6 inches apart. In September bank up like celery. Delicious salad when blanched	05	20	50	1 75

KALE or BORECOLE—(*Blaetter oder Krausskohl*)

Sow early in May, in a prepared bed, and transplant in June, setting the plants and cultivating in the same manner as cabbage. A strong soil, well manured, is required. The many varieties of Borecole are all most delicious—more delicate in flavor than cabbage, the quality being improved after a light frost.

Extra Fine Dwarf German Kale

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Dwarf Curled Extra Fine German, is a hardy green, nicely curled, dwarf-growing variety, and is the sort most generally sown. If the seed is sown in the spring, and the plants well thinned out, they may be cut at any time during the fall and winter; for spring cutting, as spinach, sow in drills in September	$.05	$.10	$.30	$1 00
Dwarf German Greens. Should be sown in August, in rows a foot apart, and treated the same as spinach. In this way the greens are obtained early in the spring	.05	.10	.20	.75
German Dwarf Purple. A handsome variety for spring sowing	.05	.15	.20	.75
Tall Scotch. A tall-growing variety, large and very curly	.05	.15	.20	.75

KOHLRABI—(*Kohlrabi*)

Sow in May or June, in rows about eighteen inches apart, and thin out the plants to about four inches in a row. Ordinary soil, with a moderate amount of fertilizing is all that is required to grow Kohlrabi. This vegetable appears to be intermediate between turnip and cabbage, and has to a certain extent the flavor of both. The bulb that forms upon the stem, just above the ground, is fit to use when about half grown; when mature, it becomes hard and fibrous. It is boiled and served like turnips.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
Early White Vienna. The variety most in demand, greenish-white outside, with clear white flesh	$.05	$.20	$.60	$2.00
Early Purple Vienna. Does not differ from the Early White, is bluish purple	.05	.20	.60	2.00

Leek

White Vienna Kohl Rabi

LEEK—(*Lauch*)

Leeks require very rich, mellow soil, and a liberal dressing of well composted manure. Sow the seed in April in rows a foot apart, and transplant in July. Land that has borne an early crop of peas, cabbage, etc., can thus be made of use for a second crop, but additional manure should be applied before setting out the Leeks. They should be set quite deep, and in rows about fifteen inches apart with six inches between the plants.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼lb.	Lb.
London Flag. A long-growing variety; easily blanched.	$.05	$.25	$.75	$2.50
Monstrous Carentan. An extra large variety; very hardy	.05	.25	.75	2.50
Large Rouen. A short, very heavy sort; a favorite with market gardeners	.05	.25	.75	2.50

LETTUCE—(*Lattich Salat*)

Lettuce is a plant of most simple culture when grown in the open air. It requires rich soil, plenty of well-rotted manure and abundant moisture. With these conditions its growth is vigorous and rapid; and to be crisp and tender, it should be grown quickly. Of all the salad plants, lettuce easily takes the lead, and no garden is worthy the name without its lettuce bed. It has few, if any, insect enemies, and flourishes throughout the spring and summer months. Drouth and hot weather are its principal drawbacks, as during such periods it inclines to run to seed. Seed may be sown in February and March, not much bottom heat being required. The plants may be set out as early as the ground can be worked, as light frosts will not injure them. Set in rows, about eighteen inches apart, leaving eight or ten inches between the plants.

Frankfort Head Lettuce.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Early Curled Silesia. An old favorite variety, very tender and finely curled	$ 05	$ 20	$ 40	$1 50
Way a Head. A new extra early head lettuce intended for the first crop. Color light green	$ 05	$ 20	$ 60	$2 00
GRAND RAPIDS. This lettuce heads the list for a forcing lettuce. Somewhat similar to the Black-Seeded Simpson, but has a smoother leaf	05	15	40	1 50
Improved Black-Seeded Simpson. An early rapid growing, very tender curled variety, not intended for heading, but furnishing an abundance of tender leaves; good for forcing or out-door culture	05	15	40	1 50
Boston Market or Tennis Ball. The earliest heading variety known, making very fine, compact heads. Used wholly for forcing	05	15	40	1 50
Large Boston. A fine strain for forcing under glass; very large, solid heads	05	20	60	2 00
FRANKFORT HEAD. Our own stock, This is one of the best of all heading kinds for out-door culture, making a solid head like cabbage, and standing the heat remarkably well. This variety, when sown in September or October, is hardy enough to stand most of our winters	05	20	60	2 00
KENDEL'S EXCELSIOR HEAD. A variety that has proven to be a very fine sort for private use. Makes a large, close head; very light green color; very tender, and fine flavor	05	20	50	1 50

Hanson Lettuce.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
NEW HANSON. A light-colored slightly curled, rapidly growing sort, being at all times tender and of excellent flavor; by far the best for the kitchen garden, standing the heat well, and being slow to seed	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 50
Salamander. An extra large light-colored variety, forming a compact head, white inside and very slow to run to seed	05	15	40	1 50
TRIANON SELF-CLOSING COS. (Roumaine or Celery Lettuce.) The finest of all the Cos sorts, resisting warm weather	05	15	40	1 50
Brown Dutch. A dark, brown-spotted variety, remarkable for its hardiness	05	15	40	1 50

Trianon Cos Lettuce.

MELON—WATERMELON—(*Wassermelone*)

Melons of all sorts should be planted on rather a light sandy loam, a gentle slope toward the south being desirable. Make hills about eight feet apart each way, and put in each a good shovelful of well composted manure, press it down and cover with earth. Upon each hill plant six or eight seeds about half an inch deep. The middle of May is early enough for planting in open ground, but the crop may be forwarded by planting in frames, as directed for cucumbers. Three plants should be left to grow in each hill. Destroy bugs and cultivate in the same manner as for cucumbers.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
ICE CREAM. Medium size; oblong; color light green; seeds white; flesh crimson; very sweet, rich and of excellent flavor	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
SWEET HEART. Very large; thin rind; light green skin; very solid and fine flavor. An excellent shipper	05	10	25	80
Mountain Sweet. An old favorite; form rather long; color dark green; seeds dark; a very solid melon, sweet and crisp, early and productive	05	10	25	80
KLECKLEY SWEETS. A long dark-green skinned melon of excellent quality and fine flavor	05	10	25	80
Peerless, Ferry's. An oblong variety; light green color; flesh crimson; very tender, melting and of excellent flavor, seeds white	05	10	25	80
Citron, for Preserving. Is used for preserves only; is very hardy and productive; a late keeper	05	10	20	75

MELON—MUSKMELON—(*Zucker Melone*)

Muskmelons are cultivated in the same way as described for watermelons, except that the hills may stand closer together; six feet each way is the proper distance.

Hackensack Melon.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
EXTRA EARLY NUTMEG. A most desirable variety of excellent quality; green flesh	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 50
New Early Hackensack. Similar to the old Hackensack in shape, but being about ten days earlier makes it a very desirable sort; popular among market gardeners	05	15	35	1 25
Jenny Lind. Small, very early, and of good quality; green flesh	05	10	30	1 00
Large Green Citron Nutmeg. A very large nutmeg, deep-ribbed, finely netted; very thick, solid, green flesh, very sweet and highly flavored; a most desirable variety for either market or private use; second early	05	15	35	1 25
Long Island Beauty. On style of Hackensack; very early, and fine quality	05	15	40	1 50
OSAGE. Cocoanut-shaped, yellow flesh, good quality; one of the sweetest. Does well on sandy soil	05	15	40	1 50
TIP TOP. Very sweet; good size; skin light green; flesh salmon; oval shape; an excellent sort and gives splendid satisfaction	05	15	40	1 50
Hackensack, or Turk's Cap. A very desirable sort, much in demand to grow as a main crop; large size; round shape deeply ribbed; roughly netted; flesh green, very sweet	05	15	35	1 25
Emerald Gem. Is medium size, almost round and skin thin, dark green, ribbed but not netted; flesh very thick, light salmon color, and fine flavor	05	15	40	1 50
Montreal Nutmeg. It is longer in form than most of the green-fleshed sorts; grows very large up to fifteen pounds or more; excellent flavor. A late sort	05	15	40	1 50
ROCKY FORD. A small very early green fleshed melon with a thin rind and of excellent flavor. Our stock is genuine; Colorado grown	05	10	30	1 00
Paul Rose. A new melon; a cross between Osage and Netted Gem; flesh salmon; fine grain and flavor delicious; best sort for clay soil	05	15	35	1 25

MUSTARD—(*Senf*)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
White Mustard. The sort mostly grown for salads. The seed is largely used to mix with pickles; also in preserving cider, and is ground in large quantities in the manufacture of the mustard of commerce	$ 05	$ 10	$ 10	$ 30
Brown Mustard. Not differing materially from the white, except in the color of the seed	05	10	10	30

MUSHROOM SPAWN

The culture of mushrooms is becoming a large and lucrative business. The locations for producing them are so numerous that almost anyone can, with a little care and trouble, successfully raise mushrooms for market, and thus add considerably to the proceeds of the garden or green-house. Under the green-house benches, in cellars, old hot-beds and under bank barns, the conditions are usually the most favorable, the principal essentials being rich soil and an even temperature, ranging from 55 degrees to 70 degrees Fahr. Fresh horse manure left in a heap until the high temperature is reduced, well mixed with one-fourth its bulk of good garden soil, and packed to a depth of twelve inches, will make a suitable bed in which to plant the spawn. If the temperature is higher than 78 degrees Fahr., it is best to wait wich the planting until the bed has cooled off sufficiently. It is advisable to expose the dry spawn to a moderate moisture for a few days, to insure a safer and more rapid growth. Break the spawn into pieces the size of a black walnut, and plant six inches apart. After twelve days cover the bed with an inch or two of soil made fine, and water with luke-warm water when the beds become a little dry. The mushrooms appear in the course of six to eight weeks.

The yield may be prolonged by watering with liquid manure, and adding a little salt or saltpetre occasionally.

A pamphlet giving minute directions, mailed for a 2c stamp.

Mushrooms.

We have always tried to secure the best Mushroom Spawn on the market, but we never had so many favorable reports on any as we have had on this particular variety of Pure Culture Spawn. It produces creamy white mushrooms uniformly large and in astonishing quantities. Even if you are having good results it will pay to try this new spawn because it will produce mushrooms that will be all of the same variety, and uniform in size and color. This is brought about by using spores from ripe mushrooms instead of the wild spawn as has been done heretofore, in making Mushroom Spawn for the market.

Pure Culture Spawn. In bricks, 25c each; 10 bricks, $2.00; carriage extra.

Write for prices on large quantities.

OKRA, or GUMBO—(*Essbarer Hibicus*)

Sown in June, in drills—the dwarf variety about two feet apart, the tall sort three feet, and one inch deep. Thin out the plants to from eighteen to twenty-four inches, according to variety.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Long Green. A tall sort, pale green	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 60
White Velvet. Pods round and smooth. Best sort	05	10	20	60

Large White Globe Onion.

ONION SETTS

Plant the Bottom Sets as early in spring as convenient, to obtain early green onions, but they may be set any time up to June 1st. Set in rows a foot apart and three or four inches between them in the row, if large onions are wanted and one inch apart if only for green onions.

White Bottom Sets. Good for general use; mild flavor. Price on request..

Yellow Bottom Sets. Not as mild in flavor as the white variety otherwise as good. Price on request.

Market price.

Egyptian, Winter or Top Onions. A hardy onion, planted in August and pulled when large enough, either in fall or early spring. Makes no bulb and is used only for bunching. Price on request.

ONION—(*Zwiebel*)

The onion crop is perhaps next in importance to cabbage. Although an expensive vegetable to cultivate, it is usually a very profitable crop. Much depends upon the selection and preparation of the ground, the quality of the seed, the quantity and value of the fertilizers, the time of sowing, and the care bestowed upon the growing crop. Much also depends upon the season. A long, cold rain after sowing often causes failure of the seed to germinate well; or severe drought in early summer may cause the crop to blight. Nevertheless success is the rule, and with proper care, a crop of from four to five hundred or more bushels per acre may be reasonably expected. Select, if possible, a clean, rich piece of land, upon which onions were grown the previous year. In some localities onions have been grown for over thirty consecutive years upon the same land, while in other sections it is found safer not to continue to grow them more than three or four years in succession. A crop of carrots is the best to precede onions. Scatter broadcast a heavy dressing of well rotted manure, and plow six or seven inches deep as early in the spring as the ground can be worked; harrow and rake down to a fine, even surface. Sow four or five pounds of seed per acre in drills fourteen to fifteen inches apart, and a quarter of an inch deep. If a seed drill is used, it should be provided with a good roller to press the earth upon the seed, particularly if the earth is very dry. Sow as early as possible; a few days delay often makes a marked difference in the crop. Unless the plants stand very thick together, they need not be thinned out very much, if any, as onions will crowd each other and find room to grow. NEVER ALLOW THE WEEDS TO GET AHEAD OF THE YOUNG PLANTS; the weeds must receive early attention. Use a scuffle or wheel hoe between the rows, and pull out the weeds not reached by the hoe. When the tops are all down and the onions well formed, they may be pulled and left on the ground to dry, unless the weather be unfavorable. It is well known that our onion seed is the very best that can be obtained anywhere, and will give the best possible results in this climate.

Giant White Tripoli Onion.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Large Red Wethersfield. A very large flat red onion; the most desirable of the red sorts; a late variety	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 50
Southport Red Globe. Large red globe-shaped, very desirable	05	20	60	2 00
WHITE SILVERSKIN. Very early; rather flat in shape; mild flavor; does not keep as well as the yellow and red varieties; extensively grown for pickles.	05	25	75	2 25
White Globe. Quality similar to last named sort, but of globe-shape; rather larger and a better keeper; also grown for pickles	05	25	75	2 50
Giant White Tripoli. Large flat variety; grows very rapidly; sweet and mild in flavor, an excellent variety for early bunching	05	20	60	2 00
White Barletta. A small, white Italian sort; used for pickling	05	25	75	2 50
Queen. Very early, small white sort; the most desirable for pickling	05	25	75	2 50
PRIZETAKER, OR YELLOW GLOBE SPANISH. It is of immense size, with thin yellow skin, pure white in flesh, fine grain, mild in flavor	05	20	60	1 75
Yellow Globe Danvers. The standard variety for this section; makes a large onion with small neck; ripens early and very uniformly; good keeper and yields well	05	20	60	2 00
YELLOW GLOBE DANVERS. LAKE COUNTY STRAIN. The demand for this type has so increased that we now have it grown for us under contract by one of the most careful growers in Lake Co. It is giving excellent satisfaction in size, color, shape and keeping qualities	05	25	75	2 50

Yellow Globe Danvers Lake County Strain.

In large lots of one variety of Onion Seed, a liberal discount will be made.

PARSLEY—(*Peiersilie*)

Extra Double Curled Parsley.

Hamburg Large Rooted Parsley.

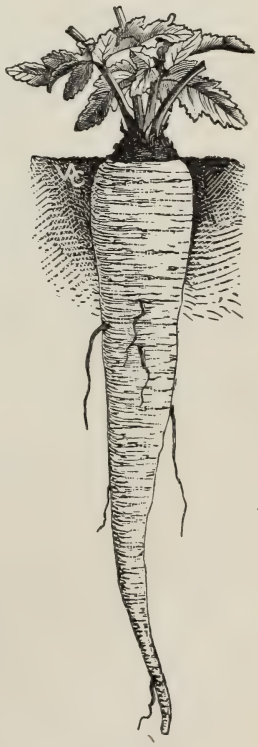
Parsley seed germinates very slowly, taking two to four weeks to come up; hence, if wanted early, sow as early as possible. Make the rows twelve to fourteen inches apart. Thin out to three or four inches or transplant to that distance, Can be sown in hot-beds in February, or later in open ground. Later in autumn place frames over some of the plants to lengthen out the season of cutting. For garnishing purposes nothing equals parsley; it is also used in salads, soups, etc. Any good soil is suitable for growing it.

Note.—If you have trouble to make the seed germinate, put a board on the row, until it is up.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Plain Leaved. A sort not much curled; much used in soups, etc., rather stronger in flavor than the other kind	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25
EXTRA DOUBLE CURLED. A fine variety, well curled; in common use for general crop	05	15	40	1 50
Hamburg, Large Rooted. A rooted variety, the roots of which are used in winter; good in flavoring soups or stews; it can be kept all winter in the cellar, covered with sand	05	15	40	1 50

PARSNIP—(*Pastinak*)

Sow in April or early in May, as parsnips require long seasons to mature. After the ground has been deeply tilled and made fine, the seed should be sown in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart and half an inch deep, and thinned out so that the roots will not crowd each other. Hoe and cultivate deeply, to keep down the weeds. Parsnips, besides being used to a large extent as a winter vegetable, make also an excellent root upon which to fatten cattle and swine, there being sections of the country where it is the only root used for that purpose. They may be dug in the autumn and stored for winter; but if left in the ground till the following spring, they are much improved in flavor. Sow a liberal quantity of seed, as from its nature it does not always come well.



Parsnip.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Sugar or Hollow Crown. The variety most in use and best adapted to this section; long, smooth and free from coarse roots	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 90

PEAS—(*Erbsen*)

No one who plants a vegetable garden thinks of doing so without peas, and they are relied upon by almost every market gardener, as they bring early and usually very profitable returns, besides permitting the land to be occupied by a second crop. Celery, squash, melons, sweet corn, and various other crops, may be grown after peas. The cultivation of peas requires only ordinary care, but we would call particular attention to the fact that success depends in a great measure upon the quality of the seed; and as a rule, the gardener who thinks it economy to purchase peas where he can obtain them at the lowest figure finds that he has made an expensive mistake when he gathers his crop. The dwarf varieties require a rich soil, and liberal manuring; the other sorts need only ordinary cultivation. Peas are very hardy and succeed best under low temperature. The early, round smooth varieties should be sown as early as possible in the spring, while the more tender, wrinkled sorts do better if planted after the ground has become warmer. Sow in drills two or three feet apart, according to the height of the variety planted, and not less than four inches deep. A pint will plant a row of forty feet. Make the furrows deep enough to allow room for the manure, which is usually scattered along the bottom. It is safer not to have the seed in direct contact with the manure. Successive plantings need not be made, several varieties which naturally succeed each other in their time for ripening may be planted at the same time, in this way securing a constant succession of this choice vegetable. If desired, dwarf varieties, which require no brushing can be selected.

Extra Early Varieties

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
KENDEL'S FIRST OF ALL. This Pea is the result of many years' careful selection. It leads the list of extra earlies for earliness, productiveness, size of pod and quality of flavor. It is uniform in growth and ripening, and free from rogues or runners to a marked degree. Our best gardeners prefer it to any other of this class	$ 10	$ 30	$2 00	$7 50
Kendel's Extra Early Sugar. A sweet, wrinkled pea coming in only a few days after First of All. Pods medium size and well filled; an average yielder. The best early to plant for home use	10	40	2 25	8 50
Gradus. A new wrinkled pea, and the earliest large podded variety in cultivation. Vine three feet; peas large and fine flavor; pods four inches long	15	50	3 00	11 00
Bliss' American Wonder. An excellent dwarf wrinkled variety; does better on sand than clay	10	40	2 25	8 50
NOTT'S EXCELSIOR. Vines very vigorous, growing about one foot high; pods larger than American Wonder, and more prolific; flavor excellent; the leading early wrinkled variety	10	40	2 25	8 50
McLean's Little Gem (or Carter's Premium Gem.) A leading favorite for garden use; a green, wrinkled pea, quite early and productive; flavor excellent; one foot high	10	30	2 00	7 50
Thomas Laxton. A large podded early like Gradus but better filled and will do better in some localities	15	50	3 00	11 00

Second Early and Later Varieties

McLEAN'S ADVANCER. This variety takes the lead as a second early market pea; pods long and uniform, maturing well together, the crop closely following the early varieties; vine two feet	10	35	2 25	8 00
Allan's Dwarf Telephone. A dwarf strain of Telephone growing about eighteen inches high. Yields a good crop of well filled large pods	15	50	3 25	12 00
Queen. A wrinkled variety of English origin, large pods, well filled with large oval green peas of the finest quality and flavor, two and one-half feet high; a later sort than Advancer; should not be planted too early, as they will rot in cold ground	10	30	2 00	7 50
Bliss' Abundance. A very large cropper; large, well-formed pods well filled with large, light-green peas	10	40	2 50	9 00
TELEPHONE. A tall-growing blue wrinkled pea of most remarkable vigor, producing twelve to eighteen well-filled pods of enormous size; quality excellent; height about four feet. The leading tall variety	10	40	2 25	8 50

PEAS—*Continued*

	Pkt.	Qt.	Peck	Bu.
Champion of England. One of the best known of the older varieties; a tall-growing, green, wrinkled marrow, of excellent quality; pod medium; peas large, vine about five feet; an abundant cropper	$ 10	$ 30	$2 00	$7 50
IMPROVED STRATAGEM. The most desirable late dwarf variety; blue wrinkled; dwarf habit, requiring no brush; exceedingly large, well-filled pods; very sweet; ripening at the same time with Champions, and fully equal to them in quality; height one and a half foot. Should not be planted too early, being liable to rot in cold ground	10	35	2 25	8 00
Black-Eyed Marrowfat. An old and once very popular pea, yielding immense crops; vine three feet	10	25	1 50	5 00
White Marrowfat.	10	25	1 50	5 00
Dwarf Sugar. (Edible Pods.) Also grown as a string pea; pods good size, tender and sweet; vine three feet	10	30	2 00	7 00
Canada Field. Common. Price variable		15		

PEPPER—(*Spanisher Pfeffer*)

Sow in March or April in a hot-bed, and transplant into open ground late in May or early in June when the weather has become well settled, as the plants are quite tender. Set in rows about two feet apart, and fifteen inches apart in the row. A warm, sandy loam is best suited to their growth.

Sweet Pepper.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
SWEET MOUNTAIN. This variety is very large, thick-fleshed; slightly pungent when cooked; used for making stuffed pickles	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 50
Spanish Mammoth. Very sweet; six inches long; two inches thick	05	25	75	2 50
Long Red Cayenne. A small long-shaped variety; very pungent; the Cayenne pepper of commerce	05	25	75	2 50
Ruby Giant. Handsome bright red; four to six inches long; used for mangoes; an excellent sort	05	35	1 00	3 50
Chili. A small pepper, of strong flavor; makes a very ornamental plant; is used for pepper sauce	05	25	75	2 50
CHINESE GIANT. The largest; very sweet and mild; good yielder; the best sweet pepper in the list	05	50	1 50	5 00

PUMPKIN—(*Kuerbis*)

Pumpkins are chiefly grown as food for stock. They are also esteemed for culinary purposes—for the good old-fashioned pumpkin pie. A good method of planting is to put one seed with every other hill in every other row when planting field corn. In this way good crops of pumpkins are secured with slight labor and expense.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Connecticut Field. The common yellow pumpkin in general use; grown chiefly for feeding stock	$ 05		$ 15	$ 40
Sweet, or Sugar. A smaller variety, fine grained and sweet; the best for table use; an excellent sort	05	$ 10	25	80
Cushaw. Crook-neck variety; very good	05	10	25	80
Calhoun. Skin dark cream color; flesh deep salmon, fine grain and remarkably thick. Used for pies	05	10	30	1 00

RADISH—(*Rettig*)

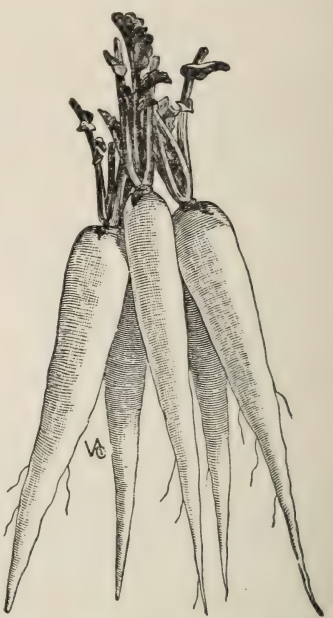
Radish should be grown on light sandy loam, and to be crisp and tender they should make a rapid growth. If the soil is moderately rich, very little, if any fertilizer is necessary. For very early use, begin sowing in frames in January, and continue successive sowings every two weeks. Do not sow too early in open ground; by the first of May is early enough. For such early sowing, a warm, well sheltered situation should be selected; later sowings may follow every two or three weeks throughout the summer, using the varieties best adapted to the different stages of the season.

NOTE: Wormy radishes are easily prevented by sowing a rather liberal quantity of Tobacco Dust in the bottom of the furrow before sowing the seed.

Price 5c. per pound.

Long-Rooted Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
LONG SCARLET SHORT TOP. The standard variety of the long red sorts; used either in forcing or in open air culture	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
Glass Radish (Cincinnati Market). Long bright pink, white-tipped; flesh transparent; always crisp and brittle	05	10	25	80
Beckert's Improved Chartier. A long and very smooth variety; brilliant scarlet at the upper half and gradually running out to pure white, flavor excellent	05	10	25	80
LONG WHITE LADY FINGER. A long, pure white variety, of excellent quality and attractive appearance	05	10	25	90



Early Long White Lady-Finger Radish.

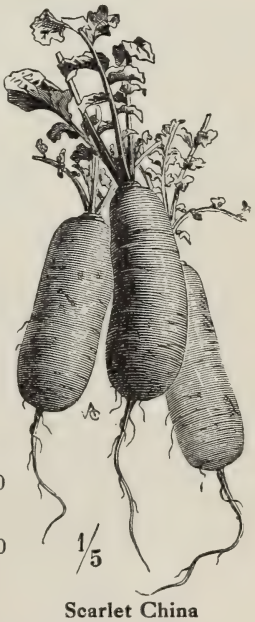
Round or Turnip-Rooted Varieties

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
STUTTGART GIANT SUMMER TURNIP. White excellent for later sowing	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25
French Breakfast or Early Scarlet, Olive Shaped, White Tipped. Oval in form; handsome scarlet; white tip; used for forcing or in the garden	05	10	25	75
VICK'S SCARLET GLOBE. A fine radish; used almost exclusively for forcing on account of its growing a very small top	05	10	30	1 00

Stuttgart Giant Summer Turnip Radish.

Early Scarlet Turnip Radish.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
EARLY SCARLET TURNIP. A good-sized, good-colored radish of excellent quality: one of the very best for out-door culture	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
CRIMSON GIANT. Radishes uniform size and color; very large and solid and a fine variety for the garden	05	10	30	1 00
Early White-Tipped Scarlet Turnip. A beautiful deep scarlet, with white tip; for forcing or out-door culture	$ 05	$ 10	$ 25	$ 80
Extra Early Deep Scarlet. Principally for forcing; very rapid grower	05	10	25	80
Early White Turnip. Another sort for early use; round in form and of clear white color	05	10	25	80
BURPEE'S SURPRISE. Quick growth. By successive sowings it will keep the table well supplied; its skin is very thin; color light brown; the best yellow radish for market	05	10	30	1 00



Scarlet China Winter Radish.

Fall and Winter Varieties

Round Black Fall, or Spanish. A very large, round sort, for fall and winter use	05	10	25	80
Long Black Fall, or Spanish. Grown for winter use	05	10	25	80
Scarlet China Winter. One of the best winter radishes; a half-long sort, thicker at the bottom than the top	05	10	25	80

RHUBARB—(*Rhabarber*)

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Victoria. The variety in general use for the market; yields immense crops	$ 05	$ 20	$ 50	$1 50

Large Roots of the Victoria variety, 15c each; per dozen, $1.50; per hundred, $10.00.

SQUASH—(*Speise Kuerbis*)

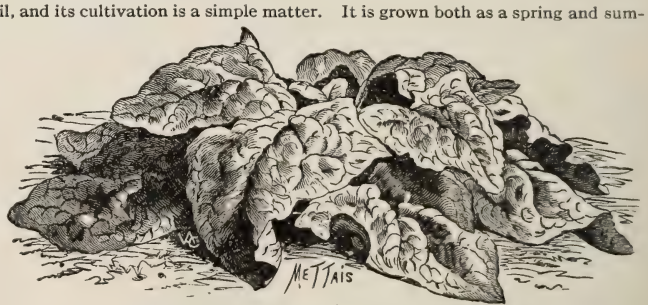
Squashes being very tender, should not be planted too early; and, as they make a very rapid growth, they will have ample time to mature if planted after the weather has become settled and warm. A warm, mellow soil suits them best, and they require a liberal amount of manure, which is best applied direct to the hills. Plant in May, after all danger of frost is past. The summer varieties should be planted in hills three or four feet apart each way, and the later sorts about twice this distance. Put eight or ten seeds in each hill, as there is much danger of loss from bugs. Protect against these as directed for cucumber culture. When well grown, thin to three or four plants in each hill.

Extra Large Golden Bush.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
EXTRA LARGE GOLDEN BUSH. Our own superior stock; decidedly the best and largest yellow scallop-shaped squash, attaining 12 to 15 inches in diameter	$ 05	$ 10	$ 30	$1 00
Early Summer Crookneck. Another very early variety; long in shape, and of a bright yellow color; the best of the summer squashes	05	10	25	90
Prolific Marrow. A medium early variety; between summer and fall	05	10	25	90
Boston Marrow. The earliest of the fall sorts, is ready for use very soon after the summer varieties; rich orange color; good size, excellent flavor	05	10	30	1 00
American Turban. An excellent squash, as good for fall use as the Hubbard for winter	05	10	20	75
MAMMOTH WARTED HUBBARD. Very large and completely covered with warts. Fine for the table	05	15	40	1 25
HUBBARD. The standard winter squash; grown more extensively than any other late variety; color dark green; our squash seed is not obtained at canning factories	05	15	40	1 25
Large Winter Crookneck. An old well-known variety	05	10	30	1 00
Vegetable Marrow. English, white-fleshed; outside yellow	05	10	40	1 25

SPINACH—(*Spinat*)

Spinach may be grown on any ordinary soil, and its cultivation is a simple matter. It is grown both as a spring and summer crop. For early use sow in August or September, in drills twelve to fourteen inches apart, using ten pounds of seed per acre. At the approach of cold weather cover lightly with straw or any handy litter. Uncover when the plants begin to make a new growth in spring. For summer use sow early in spring, in same way as above, using less seed. If the plants stand too thick, thin to three or four inches apart. A liberal dressing of good manure should be used. The land can hardly be made too rich.



Extra Large Round Thick Leaf Spinach.

	Oz.	Lb.
Extra Large Round Thick-Leaf. This strain is the very best offered anywhere, and must not be confounded with the cheap spinach with which the market is supplied. It grows a large thick leaf, and will fill the measure quicker and cut more to the acre than any other variety. Sown both in the spring and fall. 5 lb. $1.40	$ 05	$ 35
VICTORIA. A fine, very dark green sort that does not incline to run to seed as much as some very desirable for spring sowing	05	40
New Zealand Summer. A plant that may be frequently cut over, thus producing great quantities of greens. The ends of the branches are used. Thin to one foot apart	10	1 00

SALSIFY, or VEGETABLE OYSTER—(*Haferwurzel*)

Salsify is a most delicious vegetable. When cooked it has an oyster flavor, hence its name, Vegetable Oyster. The cultivation is precisely the same as directed for parsnips, and it will keep over winter in the ground where grown, in the same way as parsnips.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Mammoth Sandwich Island. A large and superior variety, which is used almost exclusively, white-rooted	$ 05	$ 15	$ 40	$1 25

Salsify.

TOMATO—(*Liebes Apfel*)

The seed may be sown in hot-beds, with good bottom heat in February or March, and when the plants are two or three inches high transplant into other frames about four or five inches apart each way, or into boxes or single pots which are to remain in the frames. Set the plants out in open ground, not earlier than the last week in May or first of June. Being very tender, they will not bear the least frost. Choose a light sandy, gravelly loam, in a well sheltered situation, and with a southern exposure if possible, as early fruit is desirable. In such a location the plants may be set about three feet apart each way, using a large shovelful of well rotted manure in each hill. On rich soils but little, if any manure is necessary.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
EARLIANA. The earliest large smooth red tomato in market, and has been found to be a desirable extra early sort	$ 05	$ 40	$1 00	$3 00
King of the Earlies. A little smoother and perhaps earlier than Earliana	05	40	1 00	3 00
Buckeye State. A very large, fine flavored solid tomato, of a purplish red color	05	25	75	2 50
Dwarf Champion. Quite distinct in foliage and habit of growth, being compact and upright; fruit early and purple color	05	25	75	2 50
Acme. Very early and productive; fruit medium size, of a dark rich red, slightly tinged with purple; very solid and smooth	$ 05	$ 25	$ 75	$2 25
Livingston's Perfection. Early, of a bright red color, perfectly smooth, ripens uniformly, and bears abundantly until frost comes	05	25	75	2 25
LIVINGSTON'S BEAUTY. Purplish pink in color; ripens evenly, without cracking; bears throughout the season, attaining its natural color, even when picked green; remarkably free from rot and but slightly acid. The best for home use	05	25	75	2 25
Stone. Very large, smooth, solid, bright scarlet color; one of the best for canning	05	25	75	2 25
Ponderosa. Largest tomato grown; quality very good; should be grown on a trellis	05	40	1 25	4 00
Crimson Cushion. A mammoth tomato, like Ponderosa, but ripening more evenly	05	40	1 25	4 00
Golden Queen. A very fine yellow variety	05	20	60	2 00
Yellow Plum. A bright, lemon-colored tomato; uniformly oval in shape; small-sized; used for preserves	05	25	75	2 25
Red Cherry. Small round fruit, resembling cherries in size and shape	05	25	75	2 25
Pear-Shaped. Also a small preserving tomato, of perfect pear shape, and yellow color	05	25	75	2 25

TOBACCO—(*Tabak*)

Connecticut Seed Leaf. The variety extensively grown in the Northern and Middle States; largely used as cigar wrappers	$ 05	$ 30	$1 00	$3 00
Havana. Imported seed; highly flavored variety	05	40	1 50	4 00

TURNIP—(*Weise Ruebe*)

Fall turnips may be sown from the first of July till about August tenth, or in favorable seasons even later. These varieties are also used for early crops, the seeds being sown in April. But few soils or locations will produce early turnips of good quality; old pasture lands, recently broken, and dressed with the best bone dust or guano, will sometimes produce satisfactory crops, but, at best, success is the exception rather than the rule in growing early turnips. Sow the seed broadcast upon an even surface, using about a pound of seed per acre, and rake it in evenly. The Swedish, or Rutabaga varieties should be sown in drills fifteen to eighteen inches apart, at any time from the first of June to the last of July, using about one pound of seed per acre. The plants should be thinned to about eight or ten inches apart.

Red Top Strap-Leaf Turnip.

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
RED TOP STRAP-LEAF. The best of the flat or English turnips; used for early or late crops	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 75
White Top Strap-Leaf. Very similar in form and quality to the Purple-Top: and quite as desirable and popular	05	10	20	60
RED TOP WHITE GLOBE. This is one of the best and handsomest varieties of turnips, large, very solid, an immense yielder and good keeper; more sown here than any other variety	05	10	20	75
White Egg. Keeps well through the winter; skin very smooth, pure white; grows large; oval-shaped	05	10	20	75
Early Snowball. Globe-shaped, very solid, sweet and crisp; a very rapid grower; keeps well	05	10	20	75
Early White Stone. Of medium size, with white flesh; keeps well	05	10	20	75

	Pkt.	Oz.	¼ lb.	Lb.
Orange Jelly, or Golden Ball. This variety cannot be too highly praised; bright orange yellow; it does not become pithy by keeping, but retains its solid crispness late in the spring	$ 05	$ 10	$ 20	$ 75
Large White Globe. A very handsome, smooth, pure white sort; its beauty of appearance makes it sell well in the market; good table quality, and excellent for stock	05	10	20	60
Yellow Aberdeen. An old, well-known yellow sort; flat in shape	05	10	15	50
White Russian. A Swede turnip, oval in form, clear, white flesh; one of the best winter turnips; keeps well until June	05	10	15	50
IMPROVED PURPLE-TOP RUTABAGA. The best Swede turnip grown; flesh cream yellow; very smooth and solid; yields immense crops	05	10	20	60

Red Top White Globe Turnip.

SWEET, POT AND MEDICAL HERBS

A small space in the garden may be used to good advantage for the cultivation of a few of the most useful and desirable herbs. Their cultivation is very simple, but little care being needed beyond keeping down the weeds. Sow in April or May in drills twelve to fifteen inches apart, and thin out the young plants where they stand too thick. When the ground is well covered with the foliage it is good plan to cut out every other row, which tie in bunches and dry in the shade. The balance of the crop, having more room, will spread out and again cover the ground in a short time. In this way a large crop may be taken from a small patch of land. As a rule all herbs should be gathered when just coming into bloom.

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
Anise (for sowing)	$0.05	$0.10	$0.75
Anise (for flavoring)			.30
Basil, Sweet, annual	.05	.15	1.50
Borage, annual	.05	.15	1.50
Burnet, perennial	.05	.20	2.00
Caraway, biennial (for sowing)	.05	.10	.60
Caraway (for flavoring)			.20
Chervil (Curled, annual)	.05	.15	1.50
Coriander (for sowing)	.05	.10	.80
Coriander (for flavoring)			.20
Dill (for flavoring)			.30
Dill, annual (for sowing)	.05	.10	.70
Fennel, Sweet, perennial (for sowing)	.05	.10	1.00
Fennel, Sweet (for flavoring)	$0.00	$0.00	$0.30
Horehound, perennial	.05	.25	2.50
Hyssop, perennial	.05	.25	2.50
Lavender, perennial	.05	.20	2.00
Marjoram, Sweet, annual	.05	.15	1.50
Rosemary, perennial	.05	.30	3.00
Saffron, annual	.05	.15	2.00
Sage, perennial	.05	.20	2.00
Sorrel, perennial	.05	.20	2.00
Summer Savory, annual	.05	.15	1.00
Tansy, perennial	.05	.40	4.00
Thyme, perennial	.05	.30	3.00
Woodruff	.05	.50	
Wormwood	.05	.30	3.00

BIRD SEED, ETC.

The bird seed we offer is in every case of the best grade, and has all been carefully recleaned. We do not attempt to compete with cheap bird seed, which has been mixed with other seed to make it cheap, but sell only the best. If your bird has been sick or out of song try our seeds and convince yourself that birds enjoy good, wholesome food as well as you do. We guarantee each package to contain what it is marked, and to be full weight, without the paper or box.

	PER LB.
Mixed Canary and Rape	$0.10
Canary, best Sicily, carefully recleaned	.10
Hemp, choice, heavy seed, recleaned	.10
Sweet Spring Rape, choice, recleaned	.10
Millet, large Italian	.08
Rough, or Unhulled Rice	.12
Maw, or Poppy Seed	.15
Lettuce Seed for Birds	.30
Canary Bird Seed, any mixture desired	.10

	PER LB.
Sunflower Seed, 3 lbs. 25c	$0.10
Parrot Food, 3 lbs. 25c	.10
Cuttle Bone, 2 for 5c	.40
	PER BOTTLE.
Song Restorer	.20
	PER BOX.
Silver Gravel	.08

FIELD SEEDS

(Subject to Market Fluctuations.)

	PER BU.
Buckwheat, Silver Hull	
Market price	
Buckwheat, Japanese	
Market price	
Broom Corn, Dwarf, per lb. 10c	$3.00
Broom Corn, Evergreen, per lb. 10c	3.00
Flax Seed, per lb. 12c	
Spring Rye	$1.00 to $1.25
Winter Rye	1.00 to 1.25
Kaffir Corn, Red	Per lb. 10c, 100 lbs. $5.00
Kaffir Corn, White	Per lb. 10c, 100 lbs. 5.00

DWARF ESSEX RAPE

A forage plant of highest value. It can be sown in April for an early crop, and for fall in July, August and September, and still later further south. It is sown broadcast 6 lbs. to the acre, but is better drilled, in which case 3 lbs. to the acre will suffice. In a few weeks from the time of sowing, sheep, hogs or cattle can be turned on it; all reports agree that they can gain weight faster on this than any other fodder, as it can be sown after other crops are off; the gain in fodder is secured at a nominal cost. Stockmen, dairymen and farmers have proved its value.

Price Variable.

SOUTHERN COW PEA.

Its value as a fertilizing crop exceeds that of clover, for in addition to being a larger Nitrogen gatherer than clover. it draws from the subsoil to the surface large amounts of both Potash and Phosphoric acid, thus putting the soil in most excellent condition for following crops.

The feeding value of Cow Peas, either green fed as hay, or preserved as ensilage is very high, being considerably above that of Red Clover.

Cow Peas like all other crops thrive best on good ground. The maximum result being obtained from dry sandy loam. but from their strong growth of roots will do well on almost any soil not too wet.

Sow 1¼ to 1¾ bushels per acre, on land thoroughly pulverized, and disk or plow with a cultivator or double shovel, plow. If wanted for hay, cut when peas are forming, cure as clover. If peas are for fertilizer, sow same quantity after same preparation as for hay, turn under when peas are in bloom. If farmers will first roll and disk peas, they will turn under much easier and be more satisfactory. For a fertilizer, especially to be followed by wheat or corn, they are simply the best Bear in mind that the Southern Cow Pea belongs to the Bean family, therefore must not be sown until the ground is thoroughly warm, and all danger from frost is past. Weight 60 lbs. to bushel.

Price on Application.

FIELD SEEDS—*Continued*

SORGHUM OR SUGAR CANE.

While Sorghum is grown very extensively for the syrup which is extracted from it, yet its chief value lies as a forage plant which is highly relished by horses, cattle and sheep. It possesses the power in a marked degree of sprouting up again after it has been eaten off, hence it provides forage for a much longer period than corn. Sorghum may be grown in much the same way as corn; like corn it would be advisable to sow the seed at intervals in order to prolong the season of pasturage. It is a deep and firm rooted plant and possesses the faculty of growing in dry weather. The readiness with which it springs up when cut off frequently adapts it for soiling purposes, in some sections two or three cuttings can be obtained. If Sorghum cane is wanted for hay, seed can be sown broadcast or in drills, cut when seed is ripe, shock in field and haul in as needed. Do not stack or store in barns, or sorghum will spoil unless the cane is left so the air can freely circulate through. For ensilage, for milch cows, nothing can be better or more profitable. Sow broadcast about one-half bushel; in drills, 6 quarts to the acre. Weight, 56 lbs. to bushel.

Early Orange. A strong grower and more juicy than the other varieties, the stalk is heavier and a little later than the Amber. Per lb. 12c. Bushel price on application.

Amber Cane. The earliest of all. Per lb. 12c.

CANADA FIELD PEA.

For the Northern States there is no crop of greater value than Field Peas. Whether for fodder, in mixture with oats, sown at the rate of two bushels per acre, or the peas sown alone at the rate of three bushels per acre for plowing under there is no crop that we can so strongly recommend for more extended culture. Used as feed for pigeons, etc.

Price on Application.

CLOVER AND GRASS SEEDS

Terms: Cash with Order. **Two-Bushel Bags, at Cost.**

CLOVER SEED.

In regard to grass and clover seeds we should say that we only handle the very best quality, and at all times will be as low in prices as is consistent with a good quality of seed.

Cartage is free, but the purchaser must pay freight and express charges. On account of the early publication of this catalogue, we cannot quote prices on Clover and Grass Seeds, as they are subject to frequent variations; but purchasers may depend on having them at the price ruling in store on the day of shipment and we will always send as much as the money will pay for.

Red Clover. (Trifolium Pratense.) This invaluable plant may justly be placed at the head of the list; by its judicious use, land which may have been exhausted by too severe a course of cropping may be brought back to fertility, and fresher and unexhausted fields preserved in undiminished vigor. It succeeds on any soil of moderate fertility, if sufficiently dry. May be sown in autumn or winter in the south, or in this latitude upon the snow immediately previous to its disappearance, by which the seed is distributed with regularity, and carried down in the crevices of the soil. A dressing of one bushel of gypsum to the acre will immediately increase the clover crop. From 15 to 20 pounds of good seed is required for an acre, more being necessary on old and stiff soils than on new and lighter ones. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Mammoth or Sapling Clover. This variety grows five or six feet long, and is used almost exclusively for plowing under for fertilizing. Its stalks are so coarse and large that stock will eat only the leaves. Sow in the spring or autumn, at the rate of 10 to 15 pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Alfalfa, Lucern or Chilian Clover, (Medicago Sativa). It is a valuable fodder plant, lasting from 8 to 10 years. The roots penetrate the ground from 10 to 15 feet. It requires a deep, richly manured and well cultivated soil. Sow from 20 to 30 lbs. per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

We wish to draw attention to Nitro-Culture and Farmogerm quoted elsewhere in this book.

It is not wise to take chances of failure at so slight an additional cost. If alfalfa or clover has failed to make a good catch it may pay to investigate. Write for booklet on the subject.

Crimson or Scarlet Clover. (Trifolium Incarnatum.) An annual with crimson flower. It should be sown as soon after August 1st as possible, otherwise it is apt to prove disappointing. It has been sown to some extent, and has made a most beautiful sight when in bloom; we have heard of but few having much success with it as a foliage plant, however. Sow 15 to 20 lbs. to the acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. 15c. Price Variable.

Alsyke, or Swedish Clover. (Trifolium Hybridum.) A native of Sweden, perfectly hardy, does not heave in winter or spring from frosts, stands drought well, and is in many respects superior to the common red variety. It affords a large return in hay, is excellent for soiling, and for bees it is unsurpassed. When the plant is once established, it will remain for a great many years in full vigor, and produce annually a great quantity of herbage of excellent quality. It is excellent for sowing on hillsides or sloping lands that are liable to wash or gully, and it has a great mass of long, strong, fibrous roots, which take firm, deep and widespread hold into the soil, and prevent its washing. Sow in spring or fall, about eight or ten pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel.

Per lb. 25c. Price Variable.

White Dutch Clover. (T. repens.) An excellent pasture grass, forming in conjunction with Kentucky Blue and other grasses, the finest and most nutritious food for sheep and cows. Its flowers are also a favorite resort for the honey bee. It succeeds on all good lands, if not too wet. It takes six to eight pounds per acre. Weight, 60 lbs. per bushel. Choice quality.

Per lb. 50c. Price Variable.

GRASS SEED.

The following are the most valuable of the natural Grasses for agricultural and other purposes. We give a short description of the different varieties, which will be a guide for the selection of seed for permanent pasturing, etc. We strongly recommend our mixtures for lawns, pastures, etc., as being the best and most economical that can be used.

Timothy. (Phleum pratense.) This is the best grass for hay, making a large return on strong, rich clay, of medium state of moisture; though somewhat coarse and hard, especially if allowed to ripen its seed, yet if cut in the blossom or directly after, it is greatly relished by all kinds of stock, and especially so by horses. It grows very rapidly and yields large crops on favorable soil. It cannot be used advantageously as a pasture grass. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 45 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

GRASS SEEDS—*Continued*

German, or Golden Millet. This variety is not so early as the Common Millet, but yields a much larger crop. Will grow from five to ten feet high; the heads are closely condensed, spikes very numerous; seeds golden yellow, round, in rough bristly sheathes. It is extensively grown, and gives general satisfaction. When in the bloom, or soon after, the stalks are soft and readily eaten by all kinds of stock. Sow thirty-five or forty pounds per acre. Weight, 50 pounds per bushel.

Market Price.

Hungarian Grass. (Panicum germanicum.) A valuable forage plant. Succeeds well on dry, light soil. Withstands the drought remarkably well, remaining green when other vegetation is parched up; and if its development is arrested by dry weather, the least rain will restore it to vigor. Sow broadcast at the rate of thirty to forty pounds to the acre, and cultivate the same as Millet. Weight, 48 lbs. per bushel.

Market Price.

Red Top. (Agrostis vulgaris.) A valuable grass for moist soils. It is permanent, standing our climate well, and consequently well suited for pasture, in which it should be fed close, for if allowed to grow up to seed the cattle refuse it. On moist, rich soil it will grow two feet, and on poor, gravelly soil, about half the height. Sow twenty pounds per acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Orchard Grass, or Rough Cocksfoot. (Dactylis Glomerata.) This is one of the most valuable and widely known of all pasture grasses, coming earlier in the spring, and remaining later in autumn than any other; it grows about two and a half feet high, producing an immense quantity of leaves and foliage. It is well adapted for sowing under trees or orchards, and valuable either for grazing or, if cut when in bloom, for hay. Sow fifteen to twenty-five pounds to the acre. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Price Variable.

Kentucky Blue Grass. (Poa pratensis.) This is known in some sections as "Green Meadow Grass," and "June Grass," but should not be confounded with "Poa compressa," which is the true "June Grass." It is the best pasturage for our climate and soil, succeeding finely on uplands, producing the most nourishing food for cattle, retaining its quality to a late period in winter, and farther south affording abundant food throughout the winter. In combination with Red Top, White and Alsyke Clover, it forms the finest and closest pasture. For this purpose an extra quantity of seed should be used—say one bushel of Blue Grass, one bushel of Red Top, and two pounds each of White and Alsyke Clover per acre. Sow early in the spring or during the month of October or November. Weight, 14 lbs. per bushel.

Fancy Clean Seed, Market Price.

Italian Rye Grass. (Lolium Italicum.) This variety is similar to the English Rye Grass. It is very nutritious and valuable for pastures, especially for early sheep feeding. Sow about two bushels to the acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, Variable; lb. 10c.

Perennial Rye Grass. (Lolium perenne.) A very nutritious and valuable grass for meadows and permanent pastures. Use 1 to 1½ bushels per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel. Price variable.

Meadow Fescue—True English Blue Grass. (Festuca pratensis.) One of the most valuable pasture grasses. Its long and tender leaves are much relished by stock of all kinds. It succeeds well, even in poor soil, and as its roots penetrate the earth twelve or fifteen inches, it is not affected except by exceedingly dry weather, and is as valuable a fertilizer as Red Clover. When cured like timothy, it yields a very superior quality of hay. Not withstanding its acknowledged merits, this grass has only been sown to a limited extent in this country. It is deserving of much more attention than it has hitherto received from American farmers. Sow in spring or fall at the rate of thirty to forty pounds per acre. Weight, 24 lbs. per bushel.

Choice Seed, True Meadow Fescue. Per Bushel, Variable.

True Perennial Sweet Vernal Grass. (Anthoxanthum odoratum.) This grass yields but a moderate percentage of herbage. It is remarkable for giving out a pleasant, sweet smell during the process of drying, and it is to the presence of this grass that hay from natural meadows owes its peculiar fragrance. Permanent pastures should not be sown without a portion of this grass, particularly in parks and pleasure grounds, if for no other reason than for the pleasant scent which it yields, not only when cut for hay, but also when the seed becomes nearly ripe. Sow twenty-five to thirty pounds to the acre. Weight, 10 lbs. per bushel.

True Perennial, per lb. $1.25.

Mixture of Grass and Clover Seed for Permanent Pastures. This mixture is composed of a suitable selection of natural grasses and clovers best adapted for permanent pasture, and the kinds, as well as the qualities, are regulated according to the nature of the soil, situation and purpose for which they are sown. When ordering, please state whether soil is light, medium or heavy. It will take from two to three bushels to sow one acre. Weight, 16 lbs. per bushel.

Per Bushel, $2.50.

TREE SEEDS

Seeds of trees and shrubs often fail to germinate well. This is in part owing to their peculiar nature, which requires careful study and treatment. They should always be protected by partially shading the ground where the seeds are sown. The neglect of this is the cause of many failures. A slight shading of brushwood or cornstalks, or any other convenient material should be placed so as to partially exclude the sun's rays until the plants are well started. Another important matter is early sowing. Many species remain in the ground a whole year, and then germinate. Therefore a careful examination should be made to ascertain the condition of such seeds as have failed to come up when expected, and have been condemned as worthless. We do not keep forest tree seeds in stock, not having sufficient call for them, but can furnish all varieties on short notice. The following we have in stock and quote as follows:

	BU.	LB.	OZ.
Apple	$8.00	$0.30	
Peach	2.50	.25	
Quince		2.50	.25
Pear		1 50	.15

	BU.	LB.	OZ.
Osage Orange	$8.00	$0 40	$0.10
Yellow Locust		.50	.10
Honey Locust		.50	.10
Norway Spruce		1 00	.10

Culture and Care of Flowers

IN OUR List of Flower Seeds will be found all those varieties known to be **desirable** and **worthy** the attention of florists and amateurs. Our Catalogue is arranged with a view to aid our patrons in their selection by offering the **very best** varieties of each species, and to avoid the confusion attending the selection from catalogues in which the greatest possible number of varieties are presented, regardless of their value, many of which only disappoint the cultivator by taking time and garden space which might otherwise be used in growing better flowers.

Success. With patience and the exercise of reasonable judgment, anyone may soon acquire experience enough to successfully grow most of the species of flowers; failure more often results from ignorance and neglect than from any fault of the seeds or of nature. CONSTANT CARE IS REQUIRED in any event.

Requisites. A few suggestions may prove of value to those who are unfamiliar with floriculture; the **selection** of the seeds, the **preparation** of the flower-beds or borders, the choice of location best suited to each species, the **use** of fertilizers, the **time** and **manner** of sowing seeds or of setting plants, the **destruction** of noxious weeds and injurious insects, and many other details incident to the cultivation of a flower garden—each of which requires care and more or less skill.

Reliable Seed is the first requisite. We spare no pains or expense to procure the VERY BEST. A thorough trial of our seeds will do more to establish this fact in the minds of our patrons than any statement made by us would be likely to do.

Causes of Failure. The seeds of some of the species are very small and delicate, and from many causes are liable to fail, particularly when sown in the open ground. IF SOWN TOO EARLY, the earth lacks the warmth necessary to insure germination; IF COVERED TOO DEEPLY, the delicate sprouts cannot force their way through; IF HEAVY RAINS ENSUE, the seeds may be entirely washed away or the soil beaten down and crusted over, or perhaps left in such a wet condition as to cause the seed to decay. Again, the sowing may be followed by EXTREME HEAT AND DROUGHT, and if the seeds have started to germinate the germs are liable to become dry again, in which case they are utterly ruined.

When and How to Sow. The first of May is early enough, in this latitude, to sow most of the species in the open ground; too early sowing is a great mistake. The small and delicate seeds must be covered VERY LIGHTLY with earth; the finest of them had better be sown WITHOUT ANY COVERING, the simple pressure of a smooth board being sufficient. Repeated experiments with various kinds of delicate seeds, induces us to advise in addition, the covering of such seeds with sheets of newspaper until they are through the ground, thereby preventing the surface evaporation, which so often causes failure, besides protecting the seeds from being forced into the ground so deeply through careless watering, that they could not sprout. By following this method, many seeds that are rather difficult to start may be quite successfully grown. The larger and more hardy seeds may be planted deeper and some of them earlier. It is a safe rule to sow most seeds to a depth of FOUR OR FIVE TIMES THE DIAMETER of the seed itself.

Location. A rather light sandy loam suits most flowers, and, in such soils, seeds generally germinate well. Some flowers thrive best in a rather shady situation and in rather heavy clay soils (the Pansy is a notable instance), while others do best upon light, poor soils, and exposed to the full rays of the sun; this is particularly true of the Portulaca.

Early Sowing. The seeds of nearly all the annual varieties, and many of the biennials and perennials, may be sown in March or April, under glass frames, in greenhouses, or in small boxes in any sunny window. In this way a good stock of plants may be had at small expense, and a gain of several weeks made in the season of blooming; less weeding of the flower-beds will be necessary, and, when the plants are set out of doors further transplanting is not required. Shallow boxes, two or three inches deep, and with open seams at the bottom are the best in which to start the seeds. Fill these boxes to within half an inch of the top with good rich soil, mixed with about one-fourth sand; or, if convenient, procure some fine leaf mould from the woods. Make the surface level and smooth, and upon this scatter the seed sparingly. Use a fine sieve, with which sift carefully over the seeds just enough earth to cover them. Afterwards gently shower them with tepid water, using a fine sprinkler, and keep the boxes in a temperature as near 60° as possible. Avoid much watering unless the surface of the soil appears dry. Transplant into other boxes when the plants are large enough to handle, setting them from half an inch to an inch apart. Sometimes the young seedlings are attacked by a minute fungus, which causes them to "damp off." In such case no time is to be lost in transplanting into other boxes. In setting plants out into the beds or borders, allow a liberal space for each; crowding too many into a small area is a mistake very often made.

Late Sowing. Most of the biennials and perennials may be sown late in the summer, from the middle of August through September, and they will then bloom the following season. When cold weather sets in, about the only protection necessary for the young plants is a covering of leaves, straw or litter to a depth of three or four inches, and a board on top to keep it in place. They should be uncovered soon after the middle of March.

Fertilizing with Pure Bone Dust. For fertilizers use well-decayed stable manure, made very fine and well mixed into the soil, or some first-class commercial fertilizer. **From an experience of several years** we confidently recommend for general use **PURE RAW BONE DUST**; as a fertilizer for all plants we have not found anything better; it is more permanent than stable manure, and has the additional advantage of never introducing seeds of weeds. By its use the foliage of plants soon acquires a rich green color, and many claim that it imparts a brighter hue to the flowers of many species. It should be applied at the time of sowing or of transplanting to gain the best results.

Annuals, Biennials, Perennials. Flowers are classified as Annuals, Biennials and Perennials. Annuals are those plants that bloom the first year from seed, and, after ripening their seeds, perish the same season. They comprise many of the most beautiful flowers, and, as a rule, are of easy culture. Some of the Biennials and Perennials will flower the first season if the seed is sown early, and they may then be kept over for another year or longer. Pansy, Snapdragon, Pinks, etc., belong to this class. Biennials bloom the second year from planting the seed, and then die. Perennials, as a rule, bloom the second year, and are more or less permanent thereafter. The seeds of some of the Perennials remain a long time in the soil before germinating. Several species of the Biennials and Perennials will succeed well if the seeds are sown in early autumn.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FLOWERS.

VINES.

Balloon Vine. Balsam Pear. Beans. Cobaea. Cypress. Dolichos.
Gourds. Japanese Hop. †Maurandia. Morning Glory. Nasturtium, Major.
Passion Flower. Sweet Peas. Thunbergia. Wild Cucumber.

TRAILING PLANTS.

Ice Plant. Linaria. Lobelia. Mimulus. Torenia.

BORDER PLANTS.

Anagallis. Ageratum. Alyssum. †Arabis. Candy Tuft. Centranthus.
*Daisy. Gilia. *Golden Feather. Godetia. Lobelia. Mignonette.
Portulaca.

PLANTS GROWING WELL IN THE SHADE.

†Aconitum. †Forget-me-not. Mimulus. Nemophila.

GREEN HOUSE PLANTS.

†Calceolaria. Cineraria. †Cyclamen. Geranium. †Gloxinia. Primula. †Viola.

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS.

Amaranthus. Celosia. Coleus. Cleome. Canna. *Digitalis.
Euphorbia. Four O'Clock. †Hollyhocks. Kochia. Larkspur. Lupins.
Martynia. Mimosa. Nicotiana. †Penstemon. Perilla. Ricinus.
†Solanum. Sunflower. †Wigandia.

EVERLASTING FLOWERS.

Acroclinium. Ammobium Elichrysum. Gomphrena. Xeranthemum.

BOUQUET FLOWERS.

Adonis. Aconitum. Ageratum. †Agrostemma. Alonsoa. Antirrhinum. †Aquilegia.
Aster. Balsam. Bartonia. Browallia. Calendula. Campanula. Candytuft.
†Carnation. Centaurea. Coreopsis. Cosmos. Chrysanthemum. †Dahlia. Dianthus.
Eschscholtzia. †Feverfew. Gaillardia. Geranium. Gypsophila. †Heliotrope. †Heuchera.
†Larkspur. †Lychnis. Marigold. Mignonette Nasturtium. Nigella. *Oenothera.
Pansy. Petunia. Phlox. Poppy. †Pyrethrum. Salvia. Salpiglossis.
Scabiosa. Schizanthus. Silene. Stocks. Sunflower Sweet Sultan. †Sweet William.
Verbena. Vinca. Viscaria. †Wallflower. Zinnia.

PERENNIALS.

Aconitum. Agrostemma. Aquilegia. Arabis. Asperula. Campanula. Carnations.
Chrysanthemum. Coreopsis. Forget-me-not. Gaillardia. Gypsophila. Hollyhocks. Heuchera.
Larkspur. Lupins. Lychnis. Penstemon. Phlox. Polyanthus. Poppy.
Pyrethrums. Shasta Daisy. Sweet Peas. Sweet Rocket. Sweet William.

Annual. **Biennials.* *†Perennials.*

GENERAL LIST OF FLOWERS.

IN ORDERING, THE NUMBERS ARE SUFFICIENT.

ACONITUM. (Eisenhut.)

Hardy perennials with panicles of blue helmet-shaped flowers.

NO. PKT.

1 **Napellus.** Monk's Hood; well adapted to grow among the shrubbery and shady corners; 4 ft.... .05

ACROCLINIUM. (Acroclinium.)

Beautiful and valuable everlasting flowers, easily grown and used extensively for winter bouquets. Annuals.

2 **Single.** Mixed; Bright Pink and White; 1 ft. .05
3 **Double.** Mixed; 1 ft..... .05

ADONIS. (Adonis.)

Annual with showy globe-shaped flowers. Easily grown in good soil in the sun or partial shade. Sow in fall or earliest spring.

4 **Autumnalis.** Crimson, with dark Center; 1 ft..... .05

AGERATUM. (Leberbalsam.)

Splendid free flowering annuals, especially suitable for borders and fine for pots or window boxes.

5 **Dwarf Imperial.** Blue; ¼ oz. 20c..... .05
6 **Little Dorrit.** Azure Blue; 6 in..... .05
7 **Compact Mixed.** Dwarf..... .05

AGROSTEMMA. (Lichtnelke.)

Easily grown in good soil and sunny place.

8 **Coronaria.** (Mullein Pink or Rose Campion) Flowers large, circular in outline, crimson; leaves silvery; perennial, 1 to 2 ft..... .05

ALONSOA. (Mask-Flower.) (Alonzoa.)

Desirable in the garden for its brilliant flowers. Succeeds best in light, rich soil, finely prepared; annual.

NO. PKT.

9 **Warscwiczii.** Flowers 1 inch across; rose-red. .05

ALYSSUM. (Steinkraut.)

Free-flowering plants, suitable for beds, borders or pots. Grow well in any rich garden-loam.

10 **Little Gem.** A most satisfactory border, beginning to bloom when but an inch or two high and continuing until frost. White; annual ½ ft.; ¼ oz. 15c. oz. 40c..... .05

AMARANTHUS. (Amarant.)

Graceful ornamental foliage plants, producing a striking effect in the flower garden. Sow the seeds early, and set out last of May, or in June, in rich soil. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
11	**Bicolor Ruber.** Scarlet and orange foliage; 2 ft	.05
12	**Caudatus.** (Love Lies Bleeding). Crimson; 3 ft	.05
13	**Meloncholicus Ruber.** Dark crimson foliage; 3 ft	.05
14	**Tricolor** (Joseph's Coat). Red, yellow and green foliage, very attractive; 2 ft	.05

AMMOBIUM. (Ammobium.)

Pretty annuals, producing white everlasting flowers. Sow the seed the last of May in the open border. They do well in almost any situation.

15	**Alatum Grandiflorum.** Large flowering and pure white; 2 ft	.05

ANAGALLIS. (Gauchheil.)

Universal favorites of the flower garden; suitable for bedding. Annuals.

16	**Grandiflora Mixed.** Large flowering varieties; ½ ft	.05

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) (Loewenmaul.)

Very showy bedding plants and make an abundance of splendid cut flowers. The newer large flowering type are a great improvement.

Plants ready end of May.

17	**Tall, Large Flowering; Pure White**	.10
18	**Tall, Large Flowering; Pure Yellow**	.10
19	**Tall, Large Flowering; Rose Pink**	.10
20	**Tall, Large Flowering; Dark Scarlet**	.10
21	**SUPERB MIXED.** Many spotted and variegated sorts in addition to all the above. ¼ oz. 30c.	.10
22	**Majus.** Tall Mixed; 2 ft	.05
23	**Tom Thumb.** Finest dwarf varieties mixed; ½ ft. Fine for borders and constantly in bloom	.05

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) (Akeley.)

Very ornamental, perennial, herbaceous plants, blooming freely in the spring. They grow well in any dry soil.

Plants ready early in May.

24	**Caerulea (Rocky Mountain Columbine).** Mixed. Beautiful species	.10
25	**Long Spurred Hybrids.** Mixed	.05
26	**Chrysantha.** Golden yellow; fine	.05
27	**Olympica.** Large blue flowers	.05
28	**Glandulosa.** Large blue flowers with white corolla; short spur. Very beautiful	.10

ARABIS. (Gaensekraut.)

Hardy herbaceous plant, with pure white flowers, resembling candytuft; blooms very early in the spring; suitable for borders, rock work, etc.

29	**Alpina.** ¾ ft	.05

CROWN ASTER

ASTER. (Schoenkranz, Aster.)

This flower is not only one of the most popular, but also one of the most effective of our garden favorites, producing flowers of great richness and variety of color, with the most perfect and beautiful form. Annual.

Aster Plants ready in June.

NO.		PKT.
30	**SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of tall Asters of every color, embracing Comet, Paeony, Branching, Hohenzollern, Ostrich Plume, etc. ¼ oz. 60c.; oz. $2.00	.10
31	**French Paeony.** Extra Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c; oz. $1.50	.10
32	**Giant Comet.** Extra mixed. Large fluffy flowers	.10
33	**Ostrich Plume.** Extra Mixed. Feathery	.10
34	**Hohenzollern.** Extra Mixed. Robust grower of the Comet type, but larger. ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. $1.50	.10
35	**Perfection.** Extra Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. $1.50	.10
36	**Imbricated Victoria.** Extra Mixed. Grow erect. ¼ oz. 50c	.10
37	**Queen of the Market.** Extra Mixed. The earliest. ¼ oz. 50c.; oz. $1.50	.10
38	**Tall Branching.** Extra Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c	.10
39	**Crown Asters.** Extra Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c	.10
40	**China Aster.** Fine Mixed. ¼ oz. 40c.; oz. $1.25	.05
41	**Quilled German.** Fine Mixed. ¼ oz. 50c	.05

Most of above sorts may be had in separate colors at 40c. per oz. advance.

ASTERS IN SEPARATE COLORS.

Which we can supply in several types besides the following:

42	**Tall Branching White**	.10
43	**Tall Branching Red**	.10
44	**Tall Branching Rose Pink**	.10
45	**Tall Branching Light Pink**	.10
46	**Tall Branching Lavender**	.10
47	**Tall Branching Purple**	.10

Auricula. See Primula.

Baby's Breath. See Gypsophila.

Bachelor's Button. See Centaurea.

BALSAM. (Balsaminen.)

One of the most beautiful and popular annuals, forming a cone of clear-colored and finely variegated, camellia-like flowers. Succeed in a rich soil. Annuals.

48	**Double Splendid Mixture of Choicest Varieties.** 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c	.10
49	**Double Camellia-Flowered.** Finest mixed; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c	.10
50	**Double Fine Mixed**	.05

BALSAM PEAR. (Balsambierne.)

Curious climbers with ornamental foliage. The fruit is bright orange, and, when ripe, bursts open, exposing its bright-red seeds and yellow interior. Very effective on rock-work, stumps, etc. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
51	**Charantia,** 10 ft	.05

BALLOON VINE. (Herzamen.) (Cardiospermum Halicacabum.)

52 A very pretty climber, interesting for its inflated membraneous capsule, from which it derives the name of "Balloon Vine." Annual; 8 ft..... .05

BARTONIA. (Bartonie.)

53 **Aurea.** Splendid annual, with golden-yellow flowers, 2½ inches across and very fragrant; 2 to 3 ft..... .05

Beilis Perennis. See Double Daisy.

BROWALLIA. (Browallia.)

Very handsome, free-flowering plants, completely studded during the whole summer with their beautiful flowers; excellent for cut flowers. Light, rich soil. Annual.

54 **Elegans.** Deep blue with white center; 1½ ft..... .05

55 **Elata.** Large flowering white; 1½ ft..... .05

56 **Elata Compacta.** Blue; for borders..... .05

CALCEOLARIA. (Pantoffelblume.)

Plants of a highly decorative character; very desirable for house or conservatory culture; remarkable for their size, color and markings. Sow the seeds in August or September for early flowering, in a light, rich compost. Tender perennial.

57 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** Self-colored and spotted varieties mixed; prize flowers..... .50

CALENDULA. (Pot Marigold.) (Ringelblume.)

Showy, free-flowering, hardy annuals, producing a fine effect in beds or borders, and flowering until very late in the autumn. Grow well in any good, loose garden soil.

58 **Le Proust.** Double; buff colored; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c..... .05

59 **Double Large Flowering.** Dark orange red; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c..... .05

60 **Prince of Orange.** Striped Yellow and deep orange; ¼oz. 10c..... .05

61 **Royal Marigold Trianon.** Double bright yellow..... .05

CAMPANULA.

Beautiful, well known plants, characterized by the richness of their colors, and profusion of their bloom. They include the favorite Canterbury Bells, which are among the most attractive border plants. Light rich soil.

Plants ready in May.

62 **Grandiflora. (Platycodon.) Chinese Bell Flower.** A fine hardy perennial, colors blue and white; 2 ft.; well drained, sandy loam..... .05

CANTERBURY BELL. (Glockenblume.)

NO.		PKT.
63	**Canterbury Bells.** Mixed single; biennials; 2½ ft.....	.05
64	**Cup-and-Saucer.** Mixed; biennials similar to the preceding with an enlarged calyx, giving the flower the appearance of having a saucer under it.....	.05
65	**Cup-and-Saucer.** Pink.....	.05
66	**Carpatica.** Mixed; colors deep blue and white: plants hardy perennials; height 1 ft.; very fine..	.05
67	**Persicaefolia.** Mixed; handsome perennial, with large drooping bell-shaped flowers in many shades of blue and white; 3 ft.....	.05
68	**Pyramidalis.** Mixed. (Chimney Bell-Flower). Probably the most conspicuous; height, 3 to 4 ft.	.05

CANDYTUFT. (Iberis.) (Schleifenblume.)

Well known as a splendid cut flower to be grown in masses. Should not be crowded if large blooms are wanted. Light, rich soil. Annual.

69 **Empress.** White; the standard variety. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c..... .05

70 **Giant Hyacinth-Flowered.** White; if given plenty of room, will make immense heads 3 in. across. ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 40c..... .05

71 **Crimson**..... .05

72 **Rose**..... .05

73 **Purple**..... .05

74 **Mixed.** Choice colors; ¼ oz. 15c..... .05

75 **Hybrid Dwarf Mixed.** This makes fine, large, compact heads and remains in bloom a long time; ⅛ oz. 15c..... .05

76 **Hardy Candytuft (Iberis).** A perennial of low, spreading habit, covered with pure white flowers in May and June..... .10

CANNA. (Indian Shot.) (Blumenrohr.)

These plants are grown for the remarkable beauty of their foliage, which produces a striking effect on lawns during the summer, either singly or in groups. The French Cannas are grown also for their fine heads of flowers. New and valuable varieties are raised every year from seed. Seed should be scalded and sown early in a strong, moist heat, and the roots may be kept through the winter like dahlias. Half-hardy perennials.

77 **Dwarf French Mixed.** Bronze foliage; ¼ oz. 30c.; oz., $1.00..... .10

78 **Fine Mixed.** Common varieties; 4 to 8 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c..... .05

79 **Dwarf French Mixed.** Green foliage; ¼ oz. 30c; oz. $1.00..... .10

For prices of Canna Plants see List following Flower Seed List.

Canterbury Bell. See Campanula.

Caster Oil Bean. See Ricinus.

Catchfly. See Silene.

CARNATION PINK. (Nelke.)

The most magnificent of all the Dianthus family. Flowers large, beautiful and delightfully fragrant. Sown in the spring, they bloom the second season. The plants are hardy the first winter; afterward they need protection. Perennials.

NO. PKT.

80 **Marguerite.** Dwarf mixed. If sown early will flower the first season; eminently satisfactory in the garden both in quantity and color of the flowers; ⅛ oz. 40c..... .10

81 **Early Dwarf Double Carnation.** Fine mixed; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 60c..... .10

82 **Red Grenadin.** Double scarlet..... .10

83 **Fancy Picotee Carnation.** Prize stock; from stage-flowers; finest double mixture of Picotees, Carnations, Bizarres, Flakes, Fancies and Selfs; 2 ft..... .25

84 **Perpetual or Tree Carnation.** Extra double mixed; 2 ft; this type is the one used exclusively by the florists to develop new varieties..... .50

CELOSIA. (Cockscomb.)

Free-flowering, graceful plants, producing their flowers in combs or beautiful feathery spikes. Should be sown early, and transplanted in June in rich soil. Annuals.

85 **Japan Crimson.** Huge combs, much cut and beruffled; 3 ft..... .10

86 **Japan Variegated.** Beautiful scarlet and gold combs..... .05

87 **Glasgow Prize.** Dwarf; dark foliage; crimson combs; ¼ oz. 40c..... .10

88 **Thompson's Magnifica.** Beautiful plumes of all colors from clear yellow to the darkest red; 2 ft..... .05

CENTAUREA. (Flockenblume.)

Very showy, free-flowering plants, some of which have beautiful silvery foliage, and are well adapted for ribbon borders and carpet bedding. Succeed in any garden soil.

89 **Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button.)** Blue; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c..... .05

90 **Cyanus. (Bachelor's Button.)** Mixed colors Annual; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c..... .05

91 **Candidissima (Dusty Miller).** Silver leaved, foliage broader and whiter than the other; half-hardy perennial; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 40c.; oz. $1.50.. .05

92 **Gymnocarpa.** Silver leaved, very graceful; half-hardy perennial; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c..... .05

See also Sweet Sultan.

Chinese or Indian Pink. See Dianthus.

CHRYSANTHEMUM. (Wucherblume Goldblume.)

Showy and effective garden favorite. The annual varieties are in great demand, and extensively grown for cut flowers, making a fine pot plant for winter, and excellent for beds or borders through the summer. Succeed best in loam and rotted manure, equal parts.

93 **Chinese Large Flowered.** Double mixed, well-known variety for pot and greenhouse culture; half-hardy perennial..... .10

CHRYSANTHEMUM—*Continued.*

NO. PKT.

94 **Japonicum.** Double mixed. Magnificent varieties..... .10

95 **Double Mixed Coronarium.** Annual varieties; 1½ ft..... .05

96 **Single Mixed Carinatum.** Annual varieties; 1½ ft..... .05

Plants of hardy garden varieties ready in May and June.

CINERARIA. (Aschenpflanze.)

A favorite greenhouse plant with a great variety of beautiful colors, blooming through the winter and spring months. Seed should be sown in July or August; when large enough, put in an equal mixture of loam, leaf-mold and sand, and in December repot in a stronger soil. Our strains of these beautiful flowers are acknowledged by all our florists to be the best stock in this country.

97 **Hybrida Grandiflora.** This strain saved only, from extra large flowering prize varieties; 1½ ft..... .50

98 **Hybrida Grandiflora Nana.** New, large-flowering, dwarf varieties, splendid strain; 8 in. .50

99 **Maritima Candidissima.** Silvery foliage; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c..... .10

Columbine. See Aquilegia.

Cock's Comb. See Celosia.

CLEOME PUNGENS.

Singular showy plants, attractive for a background to other flowers; growing 3 ft. high and usually called:

100 **Giant Spider Plant;** pink..... .05

Convolvulus Major. See Morning Glory.

COBAEA. (Cobaee.)

101 **Scandens.** A magnificent, rapid-growing vine, with beautiful foliage, and large purple, bell-shaped flowers; seed should be planted edge-wise, and covered lightly; half-hardy perennial; ¼ oz. 20c; oz. 75c..... .10

Plants ready in May.

COLEUS.

Ornamental plants used extensively for bedding. The seed produces many beautiful colors.

102 **Finest Mixed.** Saved from the finest varieties only; ½ packet 25c..... .50

Plants ready in June.

COREOPSIS. (Gottesaugen.)

A genus of showy annuals and perennials. They are of a hardy character, and will grow in any garden.

NO.		PKT
103	**Fine Mixed Tall.** Annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c; oz. 40c	.05
104	**Coronata.** Yellow; very fine; annual; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c	.05
105	**Tinctoria.** Golden yellow, with brown center; annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c	.05
106	**Purpurea.** Dark-brown, 1½ ft	.05
107	**Drummondii.** Yellow and red; annual; 1½ ft	.05
108	**Lanceolata.** Probably the best and most satisfactory yellow perennial we can grow. A plant is a continuous mass of bloom until late summer and a few flowers will be had until frost. A few plants winter-kill so a bed should be resown each fall. Keep the flowers picked	.10

Plants ready end of April.

COSMOS. (Cosmos.)

Annual showy autumn bloomer; flowers and foliage much admired and very handsome.

109	**SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of the choicest large flowering sorts; ⅛ oz. 15c.; oz. $1.00	.10
110	**Giant White.** ⅛ oz. 15c	.10
111	**Giant Crimson.** ⅛ oz. 15c	.10
112	**Lady Lennox.** The Best Giant Pink; ⅛ oz. 15c	.10
113	**Bodgers Striped.** Pink and White; ⅛ oz. 25c.	.10

Plants ready in June.

CUCUMBER. (Wild.)

A rapid growing vine. Seed should be planted to remain in the ground over winter.

114	**Echinocystis Lobata.** ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c. .	.05

CYCLAMEN. (Erdscheibe, Alpenveilchen.)

One of the most popular plants for winter and spring blooming. The foliage is beautifully marked, and the flowers are extremely handsome. Sow the seed in a compost of well-rotted manure, leaf-mold and coarse sand, thoroughly mixed, and they will make flowering bulbs in one year, if well grown. They require gentle heat and even temperature.

115	**Persicum.** Prize stock; extra mixed; superb strain of very large and rich-colored flowers	.25

CYPRESS-VINE. (Ipomea.) (Quamoclit.)

A popular climbing plant with delicate, fern-like foliage, and beautiful, star-shaped flowers. Annual; 10 ft. Soak the seed a day before sowing.

116	**Scarlet**	.05
117	**White**	.05
118	**Mixed.** ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c	.05

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

DAHLIA. (Dahlie.)

This favorite fall flower, to succeed well, should have a strong, deep and rich soil. The roots should be stored during the winter in a dry, warm cellar, and covered with sand. If the seed is started very early in a hotbed, and transplanted in May, the plants usually bloom the first year. Half-hardy perennials.

NO.		PKT.
119	**Extra Fine Double Mixed.** Saved from very choicest varieties	.10
120	**Single Mixed.** From finest varieties. Single Dahlias will flower the first season from seed. The roots are lifted, and wintered over the same as the double	.10

Dahlia Roots ready in April. Rooted cuttings about May 15th.

DAISY. (Bellis Perennis.) (Tausendschoen.)

Well-known perennials. Admirably adapted for making edgings to borders, and growing in pots. They grow best in a shady and rather cool situation, in loamy soil richly manured.

121	**Double Giant White.** From extra large double flowers	.10
122	**Double Giant Rose**	.10
123	**Double Deep Pink.** ⅛ oz. 60c	.10
124	**Double Giant Mixed.** These are a vast improvement over the common English Daisy, the flowers often being as large as a silver dollar	.10
125	**Shasta Daisy.** One of Luther Burbank's productions and a very satisfactory perennial. Like our common white daisy of the meadows, but much larger and more floriferous. The seed produces varying types, all interesting and worth having	.20

Double Daisy plants, one dozen in a basket, ready in May. Shasta Daisies in clumps ready end of April.

Delphinium. See Larkspur.

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.) (Fingerhut.)

Well-known hardy biennials of easy culture. They prefer a rich, loamy soil, and partial shade.

126	**Gloxiniodes.** Mixed varieties, finely spotted; 3 ft	.05

Plants ready first of May.

DIANTHUS. (Chinese Pink.) (Nelke.)

The following all bloom the first year, and are highly valued for the beauty of their flowers, which present a rich variety of colors. The different varieties are hardy, and usually live over winter, blooming more profusely the second year.

NO. PKT.

127 **Chinese Double Extra Fine.** Mixed; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 60c. .05

128 **Chinese Double Brilliant Red**. .10

129 **Eastern Queen.** Large, single, rose-colored flowers, splendidly striped and stained. .10

130 **Double Japan.** Large flowers varying from the richest crimson to the most delicate shade of pink. .10

131 **Royal Pinks.** A single, large flowering variety showing rich colors from white to deep scarlet. A splendid type. .10

DOLICHOS. (Hyacinth Bean.) (Dolichos.)

A beautiful quick-growing climber, with purple and white flowers blooming in clusters resembling the blossoms of hyacinths. Will thrive in a hot situation; annual; 15 ft.

132 **Soudan.** Purple. .05

133 **Japanese.** White. .05

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (Eschscholtzie.)

Annuals of easy culture with bright orange or golden flowers and attractive foliage. Fine for bedding. Light, rich soil.

134 **Californica.** The True California Poppy; rich yellow; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c. .05

135 **Fine Mixed.** All colors; ¼ oz. 10c. .05

136 **Golden West.** A superb variety with large deep yellow flowers; 2 ft. .05

137 **Thorburni.** Large flowering; petals crimson outside, orange-yellow inside. A handsome new variety. .10

ELICHRYSUM. (Everlasting Flower.) (Strohblume.)

Very effective everlasting flowers; extensively used for winter bouquets and decorations. Succeed in any good garden loam. Annuals.

138 **Double Mixed.** All colors; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 75c. .05

EUPHORBIA. (Snow on the Mountain.) (Wolfsmilch.)

A showy border plant, with foliage veined and margined with white. Grows well in common garden loam.

139 **Variegata.** Annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c. .05

FEVERFEW. (Matricaria.) (Mutterkraut.)

Low-growing plants, suitable for beds and edgings, extensively grown by florists for their flowers. Succeeds best in a light, rich soil. Half-hardy perennial.

140 **Parthenium.** Dwarf double white; very fine; 1 ft. .05

Flos Adonis. See Adonis.

Foxglove. See Digitalis.

FOUR O'CLOCK. (Mirabilis.) (Wunderblume.)

A well-known, old-fashioned, garden favorite with beautiful foliage and fragrant flowers. They will grow anywhere in the sun, require no special care and are especially useful as a temporary hedge. In rich loam, plants will spread three feet. Blooms first year.

141 **Hybrid Fine Mixed.** A splendid mixture of all colors in great variety. ½ oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 40c. .05

FORGET-ME-NOT. (Myosotis.) (Vergiss-mein-nicht.)

Neat and beautiful little plants with star-like flowers, too well known to need much description. Succeed best in moist situations.

142 **Palustris.** Large-flowering. (True Forget-me-not.) Beautiful blue; Perennial, but blooms first year. ½ ft.; ⅛ oz. 50c. .10

143 **Palustris Semperflorens.** A dwarf form blooming all summer. .10

FORGET-ME-NOT.

GAILLARDIA. (Gallardie.)

A genus of beautiful, showy plants, well adapted for garden decoration, giving a profusion of brilliant flowers during the summer and autumn.

NO. PKT.

144 **Choice Mixed Single,** 1½ ft. .05

145 **Choice Mixed Double,** 1½ ft. .05

146 **Aurora.** Single; red tipped with yellow. .05

147 **Perennial.** Very large, handsome, single flowers with red centers and golden tips. Very effective when planted among perennials that grow tall. .05

Plants of the latter ready in May.

GERANIUM. (Storchschnabel.)

These plants are too well known to require description.

148 **Choicest Mixed.** Saved from the finest show flowers only. .25

Pot plants of standard sorts ready end of May.

GLOXINIA.

149 **Hybrid.** Choicest French varieties; mixed, spotted and stained; from a splendid collection. .25

Gilliflower. See Stocks.

GODETIA. (Godetie.)

Exceedingly handsome, showy, free-flowering annuals; suitable for beds and borders. Succeed best in rather poor soil.

150 **Tall Finest Mixed.** 1 ft. .05

GOMPHRENA. (Globe Amaranth.) (Kugelamaranth.)

Well-known everlastings, with showy flowers; extensively used in winter decorations. Start the seed in heat, and transplant, as they are slow to germinate outside. Annuals.

NO. PKT.

151 **Globosa, Mixed Varieties**..... .05

GOLDEN FEATHER. (Pyrethrum.) (Metterich.)

Indispensable as a foliage plant for edging. Of a beautiful golden-yellow throughout the season.

152 **Aureum.** Golden foliage; biennial; 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 80c..... .05

GOURDS. (Kuerbis.)

These are grown for their curiously-shaped and variegated fruit. The vine is desirable for covering arbors, walls, etc. Annual.

153 **Hercules Club.** Club-shaped..... .05
154 **African Pipe.** Smoker's delight..... .10
155 **Dish Rag**..... .05
156 **Bottle-Shaped.** Very desirable..... .05
157 **Dipper**..... .05
158 **Large Varieties.** Mixed; oz. 30c..... .05
159 **Apple-Shaped.** Striped with green..... .05
160 **Egg-Shaped.** Resembling an egg..... .05
161 **Mock Orange.** Shape and color of an orange. .05
162 **Pear-Shaped Bi-Color.** Half green, half yellow..... .05
163 **Small Varieties.** Mixed; oz. 30c..... 05

GYPSOPHILA. (Gypskraut.)

Graceful, free-flowering plants. Flowers small, but produced in great quantities in loose panicles; elegant for bouquets. Succeed well in common garden soil.

164 **Elegans.** White; annual 1½ ft..... .05
165 **Muralis.** Pink; annual; ½ ft..... .05
166 **Paniculata.** (Baby's Breath). A hardy perennial; white; 2 ft.; fine for bouquets; ⅛ oz. 10c. .05

Plants of the latter ready first of May.

Helianthus. See Sunflower.

Helichrysum. See Elichrysum.

HELIOTROPE. (Sonnenwende.)

Well known deliciously fragrant plants; excellent for bedding purposes or pot-culture. Half-hardy perennial.

167 **Finest Mixed.** 18 inches..... .10

Plants ready end of May.

HEUCHERA. (Heuchere)

Desirable bushy, hardy perennials, bearing many slender stems of bright, dark-crimson flowers during July and August. Grow in any good garden soil.

168 **Sanguinea Splendens.** Dark-crimson; 1 ft... .10

HOLLYHOCK. (Stock-rose.)

This is one of our handsome ornamental biennials, giving spikes of flowers, about five feet high, of almost every color Seed sown in June or earlier will flower the following season. They require dry, deep soil, enriched with plenty of manure.

169 **SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of superb colors and kinds; a beautiful collection; ⅛ oz. 60c..... .10

Separate colors at same price.

170 **Allegheny.** Semi-double, fringed; mixed colors; quite unlike the preceding and very showy..... .10
171 **Hybrid Double Annual.** Mixed; a new, everblooming type, flowering the first season. Start the seed early in the hot-bed..... .10

Hollyhock plants ready early in May.

Humulus. See Japanese Hop.

Hyacinth Bean. See Dolichos.

ICE-PLANT. (Eispflanze.)

172 A pretty little trailing plant; the leaves and stalks being covered with small, watery globules, giving it the appearance of being covered with ice. Annual..... .05

Ipomoea. See Morning Glory.

JAPANESE HOP VINE. (Humulus Japonicus.) (Hopfen.)

A very rapid growing vine, with fine foliage, which is very dense and quite free from insect enemies, and which endures the heat remarkably. Grows 25 feet high and self-sows if the ground is not disturbed. Annual.

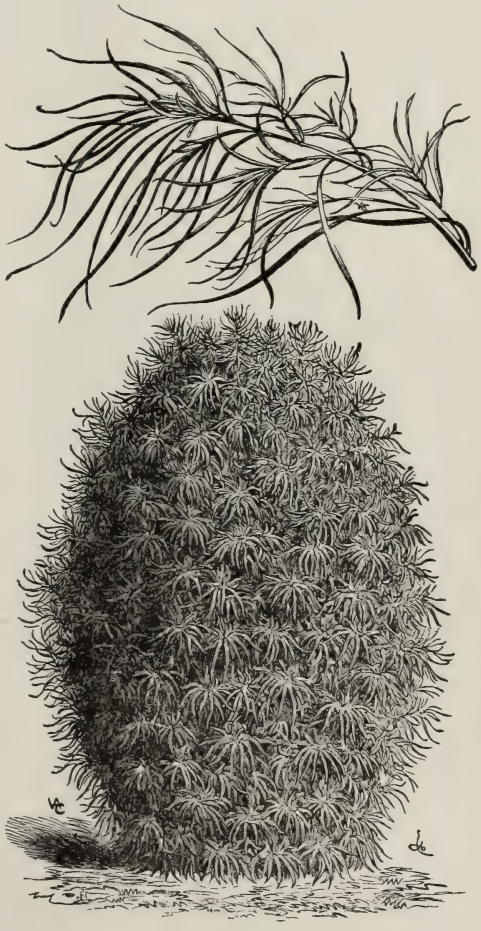
NO. PKT.

173 **Humulus Japonicus.** Large, dark green foliage; ⅛ oz. 15c..... .10
174 **Humulus Japonicus Variegatus.** Like the preceding except with variegated foliage. Makes a handsome vine; ⅛ oz. 20c..... .10

Jerusalem Cherry. See Solanum.

Joseph's Coat. See Amaranthus.

Kenilworth Ivy. See Linaria.



KOCHIA. (Summer Cypress.)

An annual ornamental plant that closely resembles a small cypress tree. It grows as much as three feet high and in the fall changes from green to a flaming red. It makes an exceedingly attractive plant for a temporary hedge or for a border for a bed of tall growing plants. The plant will bear trimming like hedge plants and is easily grown from seed and readily transplanted.

175 **Trichophylla.** True Summer Cypress..... .05

LARKSPUR. (Delphinium.) (Rittersporn.)

Well-known annual and perennial plants with finely cut leaves and an abundance of flowers on long stems that keep well after cut. If the plants are not allowed to mature seed, the flowering period can be greatly lengthened. Good, rich soil dug deep and a sunny location suit them best.

NO.		PKT.
176	**Double Branching Carmine.** Annual; beautiful color; 1 ft.	.05
177	**Double Branching White.** 1 ft. Annual.	.05
178	**Double Branching.** Mixed annual; 1½ ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.	.05
179	**Elatum Blue. (Bee Larkspur).** Soft, clear blue; perennial; 3 ft.	.05
180	**Formosum.** Single dark blue, white center; perennial; 3 ft.	.05
181	**Chinese.** Mixed. Large flowers and finely cut leaves; perennial.	.05
182	**Belladonna.** Sky Blue, white center; very fine; perennial.	.05
183	**Perennial Hybrids.** Single; large spikes and handsome colors; 3 ft.	.05

Plants ready in May.

LINARIA. (Kenilworth Ivy.) (Cymbelkraut.)

This is perhaps better known under the name of Coliseum or Kenilworth Ivy. It is a very handsome trailing plant, suitable for hanging-baskets and window boxes.

184 **Cymbalaria** ..... .10

LOBELIA. (Lobelie.)

Exceedingly pretty, profusely-blooming plants, of easy culture; valuable for beds, borders, edgings, ribbon-work, baskets, etc. Tender perennials, flowering first season from seed.

185 **Erinus Gracilis.** Blue; trailing; fine for baskets ..... .05

186 **Crystal Palace Compacta.** Dark blue; for bedding; 6 inches ..... .05

Love in a Mist. See Nigella.

Love Lies Bleeding. See Amaranthus.

Lovegrove. See Nemophila.

LUPINS. (Wolfsbohne.)

Desirable plants with long, graceful spikes of various-colored flowers. Common garden soil.

187 **Fine Mixed Annual.** Height 2 ft. ..... .05

188 **Fine Mixed Perennial.** Height 5 ft. ..... .05

LYCHNIS. (Lichtnelke.)

Very handsome and useful perennials, of easy culture, strikingly effective in mixed borders. Good, rich loam.

189 **Chalcedonica.** Scarlet; 2 ft. ..... .05

190 **Viscaria Splendens.** Rose pink; 1½ ft. ..... .05

Matricaria. See Feverfew.

MARTYNIA. (Gemsenhorn.)

A large-growing annual, producing spikes of purple-red flowers, streaked with yellow, which emit a delicious odor. The green pods are highly esteemed for pickles. Half-hardy 2 ft.

NO.		PKT.
191	**Fragrans**	.05

Maskflower. See Alonsoa.

MAURANDIA. (Maurandie.)

These handsome climbers are well adapted for gardens and window-boxes. They bloom profusely from seed the first season. Half-hardy perennial.

192 **Finest Mixed.** 10 ft. ..... .05

MARIGOLD. (Tagetes.) (Sammetblume.)

Old garden favorites of rich and beautiful colors. Many of the dwarf varieties make excellent pot-plants for winter blooming. They grow well in a good garden loam. Annual.

193 **African Double.** Lemon color; 2 ft. ..... .05

194 **African Double.** Orange color; 2 ft. ..... .05

195 **African Double Tall Mixed.** Large flowering; ¼ oz. 15c. ..... .05

196 **African Double Early Dwarf Mixed.** ¼ oz. 15c. ..... .05

197 **French Double Cloth of Gold.** Bright gold stripes on dark petals ..... .05

198 **French Double Tall Mixed.** ¼ oz. 10c. ..... .05

199 **French Double Dwarf.** Very large flowering; golden yellow, with brown margin. ..... .05

200 **French Single Dwarf Legion of Honor.** Golden yellow with a crimson spot on each petal. 6 in. ..... .05

MIGNONETTE. (Reseda.)

A well-known favorite for pot or garden-culture, with very fragrant spikes of flowers. If well thinned out they produce stronger plants and larger spikes of flowers. Grown in light, sandy soil, its fragrance is much stronger than when grown in a rich soil. Cannot be transplanted. Annual.

201 **Large Sweet-scented.** The best for garden; ¼ oz. 10c. ..... .05

202 **Machet.** Large flowering; ¼ oz. 20c.; oz. 75c. .05

203 **Goliath.** Sturdy plants with huge heads. Used by florists but does well in the garden. ¼ oz. 50c. ..... .10

MIMOSA. (Sensitive Plant.) (Sinnpflanze.)

A very interesting and curious plant, its leaves closing if touched or shaken. Good garden loam. Annual.

204 **Pudica.** Pinkish-white; 1½ ft. ..... .05

MIMULUS.

NO. PKT.

205 **Moschatus.** Musk Plant. A small trailing plant with yellow flowers and fragrant foliage; used in hanging baskets or pots and to cover the soil in pots containing large plants..... .10

Mirabilis. See Four O'Clocks.

Momordica. See Balsam Pear.

MORNING GLORY. (Trichterwinde.) (Convolvulus and Ipomoea.)

Extensive genus of twining plants; remarkable for their fine foliage and showy flowers. Well adapted for open air or greenhouse culture. Annuals..

206 **SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of separate colors embracing every shade; ½ oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 40c..... .05

207 **Blue**..... .05

208 **Crimson**..... .05

209 **White**..... .05

210 **Dark Purple**..... .05

MORNING GLORY—*Continued.*

NO. PKT.

211 **Pink**..... .05

212 **Imperial Japanese.** Mixed; to the mixture we import direct from Japan, we add the fringed and yellow, making the greatest possible variety of flowers and foliage. Soak the seed a day, as the hard shell prevents sprouting. ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; 4 oz. 75c..... .05

213 **Mikado Giants.** This is the largest strain with which the Japanese growers will part. There they will make flowers 5 inches across. With high cultivation they are certainly worth having; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c..... .10

214 **Moonflower.** Immense white flowers, opening at night. The vine makes the most rapid growth of any annual, in a sunny situation..... .05

Plants ready middle of May.

Mourning Bride. See Scabiosa.

Musk Plant. See Mimulus.

Myosotis. See Forget-Me-Not.

NASTURTIUMS.

A garden is not complete without a bed or row of Nasturtiums. Few flowers give as much satisfaction in quantity or variety. Plant the seeds one inch deep, the tall sorts two inches apart and the dwarf about four inches apart each way. The plants will produce more flowers in rather poor soil, but should not be allowed to go to seed.

NASTURTIUMS.

TALL VARIETIES—Height 5 feet.

NO. PKT.

215 **Asa Gray.** Cream Yellow..... .05

216 ***Brilliant.** Bright Scarlet..... .05

217 **Cardinal**..... .05

218 **Crown Prince of Prussia.** Dark red..... .05

219 **Crystal Palace.** Scarlet..... .05

220 **Dark Crimson**..... .05

221 **Dunnett's Orange**..... .05

222 **Edward Otto.** Lilac brown..... .05

223 ***Firefly.** Dark orange; spotted..... .05

224 **Giant of Battles.** Light yellow; spotted.... .05

225 **Golden Queen.** Pure yellow..... .05

226 **Heinemanni.** Chocolate..... .05

227 **Hemisphaericum.** Straw Color..... .05

228 **King of the Blacks.** Black red..... .05

NO. PKT.

229 **King Theodore.** Crimson..... .05

230 **Lucifer.** Very dark scarlet..... .05

231 ***Margaret.** Cream, white; veined..... .05

232 **Moltke.** Bluish rose..... .05

233 **Pearl.** Cream white..... .05

234 **Queen Victoria.** Scarlet..... .05

235 **Regaleanum.** Violet crimson..... .05

236 **Rudolph Virchow.** Ruby..... .05

237 **Scarlet.** Golden-leaved..... .05

238 **Scheurianum.** Striped..... .05

239 **Spitfire.** Fiery scarlet..... .05

240 ***Vesuvius.** Salmon rose..... .05

241 **Ivy-Leaved.** Leaves shaped like the English Ivy; deep scarlet..... .05

242 **Madame Guenther's Hybrids.** A new strain in many shades, beautifully mottled and stained. .05

243 **Chameleon.** The latest addition and a decided departure. One plant bears several shades at one time..... .05

244 **SUPERB HYBRID MIXED.** Our own mixture of all the above sorts carefully mixed in proportion; oz. 20c.; 4 oz. 50c.; lb. $1.50..... .05

245 **Lilliput-Hybrids.** Queen of Holland. A new type with small leaves and small flowers in beautiful rich colors all blotched..... .05

DWARF VARIETIES—Height 1 foot.

246 **Aurora.** Yellow veined..... .05

247 **Beauty.** Yellow and scarlet..... .05

248 **Brilliant.** Scarlet..... .05

249 **Cloth of Gold.** Scarlet; golden leaves..... .05

250 **Crystal Palace Gem.** Yellow and carmine... .05

251 **Dark Crimson**..... .05

252 ***Empress of India.** Dark Scarlet..... .05

253 ***Golden King**..... .05

254 **King of Tom Thumbs.** Bright scarlet..... .05

255 ***Lady Bird.** Orange Spotted..... .05

256 **Pearl**..... .05

257 **Prince Henry.** Cream white spotted..... .05

258 **Regalianum.** Violet Crimson..... .05

259 ***Ruby King**..... .05

260 ***Spotted King.** Dark yellow..... .05

261 **Vesuvius.** Salmon rose..... .05

262 **Chameleon.** Has different colors of flowers on the same plant..... .05

263 **DWARF VARIETIES MIXED.** Our own splendid mixture, including all the above; oz. 20c.; 4 oz. 50c.; lb. $1.50..... .05

* Dark-Leaved Varieties.

NEMOPHILA. (Lovegrove.) (Triften oder Hainblume.)

Neat, compact, uniform of growth, with varied and beautiful colors, blooming all summer; suitable for beds, borders and pot culture. Grow best in a moist, partially-shaded situation and not very rich soil. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
264	**Finest Mixed.** ¾ ft	.05

NICOTIANA. (Tabak.)

	Sweet-scented, star-shaped flowers, 2 to 3 inches across; bloom continually; very showy annual	.05
265	**Affinis.** Sweet-scented, pure white	.05

NIGELLA. (Love in a Mist.) (Schwarzkuemmel.)

Curious and interesting free-flowering plants of easiest culture. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
266	**Finest Mixed.** 1 ft	.05
267	**Miss Jekyll.** Sky-blue; fine for cutting	.10

OENOTHERA. (Evening Primrose.) (Nachtkerze.)

A beautiful, free-flowering class of plants, very useful for beds and borders, flowering in long spikes. Common garden loam. Biennial.

268	**Biennis.** Beautiful clear canary-yellow	.05

PANSY. (Heartsease, Viola Tricolor.) (Stiefmuetterchen.)

We endeavor to get absolutely the best strains of Pansies grown in France and Germany. A perusal of the list will show the choicest varieties, regardless of cost and if proper care is exercised in sowing, the germination will be found to be high. Seed sown in hotbeds or cold frames in February or March will flower better during the fall and winter, while that sown in August or September and wintered over will give better results in spring and summer. On account of the delicate nature of the fancy varieties, extreme care should be used to start the seeds, light, rich soil, made fine with a rake or sieve being important and a covering of newspaper or cheese-cloth until the seeds, which should be only slightly covered with soil, are up, is absolutely necessary to insure a good stand.

If more plants come up than are needed, when they have their fourth or fifth leaf transplant them three inches apart each way, taking them as they come, rather than picking out the strongest, as the delicate plants are apt to produce the finest flowers. Protection from the midday sun is necessary, to have large flowers and keeping them picked, will extend the flowering period. A mulching of Sheep Manure twice a month and a dusting of Tobacco Dust as often, will make them grow and keep the insects away. The Giant flowering only are listed.

NO.		PKT.
269	**Trimardeau Mixed.** ¼ oz. 75.; oz. $2.50	.20
270	**Bugnot.** Mixed; stained	.20
271	**Boulogne.** Mixed; stained	.20
272	**Parisian.** Mixed; stained	.20
273	**Odier.** Five-blotched; mixed	.20
274	**Masterpiece.** Mixed. Blotched and curled	.20
275	**Cassier's Blotched.** Mixed	.20
276	**Madame Perret.** Wine shades	.20
277	**Stained, White Ground**	.20
278	**Stained, Red and Brown Ground**	.20
279	**Pure White**	.20
280	**Emperor William.** Blue	.20
281	**Lord Beaconsfield Improved.** Purple and white	.20
282	**Peacock.** Beautiful	.20
283	**Fire King.** Golden, upper petals purple	.20
284	**Adonis.** Light blue	.20
285	**Indigo Blue**	.20
286	**Hortensia Red.** Rare color	.20
287	**Blotched and Striped**	.20
288	**Pure Yellow**	.20
289	**Yellow, Purple Stained**	.20
290	**White, Purple Stained**	.20
291	**Brilliant Red**	.20
292	**Black.** True	.20
293	**Royal Purple**	.20
294	**SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of all the above large-flowering sorts including the very choicest Pansies grown. It is unsurpassed. ¼ oz. 75c.; oz. $3.00; 4 oz. $10.00. A packet containing over 500 seeds	.20
295	**FANCY SELECT.** This mixture is our own selection from the above list of all the rarest, high-priced varieties and is intended for the specialist. None of the ordinary colors are included but, only the new, rare, unusual shades. ¼ oz. $3.00; per packet of about 500 seeds	.50
296	**Fine Mixed.** Includes all the small-flowering sorts; ¼ oz. 40c.; oz. $1.50	.10
297	**Tufted Pansies.** Until recently, these have been little appreciated in this country. In France and England they are used extensively for borders, where their masses of bright flowers are charming	.10

Plants raised from our own stock seed, one dozen in a basket, ready in May.

Papaver. See Poppy.

PASSION FLOWER.

Handsome, rapid climbers. Start early in heat and set out in the open ground in May. Tender perennial.

NO.		PKT.
298	**Caerulia.** Blue	.10

PENTSTEMON. (Fuenffaden, Bartfaden.)

Beautiful and attractive, hardy, herbaceous plants, with long, graceful spikes of richly colored flowers. Succeed in a light loam, and should have a dry situation, as they suffer more from wet than cold during the winter.

299	**Hybridus Extra Mixed.** Perennial; 2 ft.	.10
300	**Gloxinioides.** Mixed. (Sensation). 2½ ft. Need some protection during the winter. Very fine	.10

DOUBLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

It is perhaps not generally understood that the seeds of double Petunias are only obtained by artificially fecundating single blooms with the pollen from the double, making the seed necessarily high priced, nor can all the seedlings be expected to come double. The finest double Petunias are always grown from seeds; when propagated by cuttings they degenerate.

301	**Double Mixed Fringed.** Extra fringed, blotched and striped, fecundated with double of the best strain	.50

SINGLE PETUNIA. (Petunie.)

For outdoor decoration or house culture few plants equal this. They flower early and continue a mass of bloom the whole season. Succeed well in common loam in a sunny situation.

302	**Giant Ruffled.** Fringed and stained	.25
303	**California Giants.** A new, magnificent strain of Petunias originated but recently and surpassing in size and number of colors all other sorts; ½ size pkt. 25c	.50
304	**Howard's Star.** Rich crimson with a white star in the center	.10
305	**Inimitable.** Striped and blotched	.10
306	**Extra Choice Mixed Hybrid.** ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 80c	.10
307	**Rosy Morn.** Brilliant rose, white center	.10
308	**Adonis.** Carmine red	.10
309	**Pure White**	.05
310	**Countess of Ellesmere.** Dark rose, with white throat	.05
311	**Fine Mixed**	.05

Plants ready in May

Pelargonium. See Geranium.

PHLOX DRUMMONDII. (Grandiflora.) (Flammenblume.)

A popular bedding plant, producing flowers of the most brilliant colors; blooming throughout the season. Annual; one foot high.

NO.		PKT.
312	**Pure White**	.05
313	**Bright Scarlet**	.05
314	**Bright Red; White Center**	.05
315	**Bright Rose; White Center**	.05
316	**Flesh Color; Purple Center**	.05
317	**Dark Purple**	.05
318	**Striped Mixed**	.05
319	**Bright Pink**	.05
320	**Star Phlox.** Mixed	.05
321	**SUPERB MIXED.** Our own splendid mixture of above separate colors and kinds, insuring some of every color in each packet; ⅛ oz. 15c.; oz. $1.00	.05
322	**Dwarf Phlox.** Extra mixed. This class makes bushy plants 6 or 8 inches high, has large flowers and bright colors; ⅛ oz. 40c	.05

PHLOX PERENNIAL.

Fine, hardy, herbaceous perennials, with large heads of flowers; excellent border plants. Succeed best in a dry, rich soil.

323	**Choice Mixed.** Brilliant colors; 2½ ft.	.10

A very fine collection of choicest varieties of plants ready in April.

Polyanthus. See Primula.

PORTULACA. (Portulak.)

Too much cannot be said in praise of these popular and beautiful annuals, which are covered with flowers in every color throughout the season. Succeed best in an exposed sunny situation, on poor, sandy soil.

324	**SUPERB MIXED.** Our own mixture of eleven separate colors; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c	.05
325	**Double Mixed.** Saved from the best varieties and colors and producing a large percentage of double flowers	.10

Pot Marigold. See Calendula.

POPPY. (Papaver.) (Mohn.)

Very showy, free-flowering plants with large and brilliant flowers. Succeed well in any good garden soil.

NO.		PKT.
326	**Large-Flowered Carnation.** Mixture of separate colors of finest double; annual; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c	.05
327	**Carnation Double Scarlet.** 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 15c.	.05
328	**Paeony-Flowered.** Double mixed; large flowers; ¼ oz. 10c	.05
329	**Single Mixed Annual.** Many varied types and colors	.05
330	**Single Scarlet Field.** The wild poppy of Europe; annual; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c	.05
331	**Oriental.** Scarlet, large black blotch on each petal; perennial; 3 ft	.05

Plants ready in May.

332	**Bracteatum.** A very large orange-scarlet flower, averaging 5 inches in diameter; perennial; 3 ft	.05
333	**Shirley.** Extra mixed; annual; a most beautiful semi-double variety; does well in any garden and embraces a great variety of colors, ranging from pure white, through many delicate shades of pink, to bright red. If cut before the sun strikes them they will keep a day in water; ⅛ oz. 15c.; ¼ oz. 25c.; oz. 75c	.05
334	**Iceland.** Extra mixed. Hardy; blooms first season	.05

PRIMULA. (Primrose.)
(Primel.)

These plants cannot be excelled for pot-culture in the sitting room or greenhouse. Seeds sown early germinate more freely than those sown during hot weather. Sow in a fine, rich loam, press lightly, and just cover the seed with fine leaf mould. Tender perennials.

335	**Sinensis Fimbriata. (Fringed.)** Extra mixed	.50
336	**Obconica.** Large-flowering mixed evergreen and constantly in bloom	.25
337	**Obconica.** Apple Blossom Pink. Extra large flowers in great profusion. Beautiful	.50
338	**Japonica.** Finest mixed. Large flowers	.25
339	**Forbesi. (Baby Primrose.)** Rosy lilac	.25
340	**Polyanthus.** Splendid mixed; hardy perennial	.10

PYRETHRUM.
(See also Golden Feather.)

NO.		PKT.
341	**Roseum. (Persian Insect Powder Plant.)** Aster-like flowers of innumerable shades, ranging from pure white, through flesh tints, deep pink, to bright red. Perennials which will flower the first season if started very early. If the foliage is cut off after the plants have flowered in the spring they will again bloom in the fall. They are a fine addition to the list of perennials. 1,000 seeds 75c	.10

Plants ready in May.

Reseda. See Mignonette.

RICINUS. (Castor Oil Bean.)
(Wunderbaum.)

Tall growing and highly ornamental plants, with beautiful foliage and brilliant-colored fruit. If planted singly on lawns they produce a fine effect. Annual.

Ricinus of any sort, ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.

342	**Major.** Tall, dark-green foliage; 10 ft	.05
343	**Sanguineus.** Blood-red stems and fruit; 7 ft	.05
344	**Cambodgensis.** Leaves maroon; stems black; 5 ft	.05
345	**Zanzibariensis.** Mixed; 8 ft	.05
346	**Gibsoni.** Dark purple-red foliage; 5 ft	.05
347	**Minor.** Dwarf, with rose-colored fruit; 4 ft	.05

SALPIGLOSSIS.

SALPIGLOSSIS. (Trompetenzunge.)

The beauty of these annuals defies description. They are closely allied to Petunias, but grow erect and have a far greater range of color. The seed is very fine and should be sown carefully and sparingly as the plants are not readily transplanted. They make an excellent cut-flower. Light, rich soil and plenty of sun.

NO. PKT.

348 **Hybrid Extra.** Largest flowering; mixed; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 15c ..... .05

SALVIA. (Salbei.)

By far the most brilliant bedding plant we can have. The seeds should be started in the hot-bed or house in February or March and the plants set out middle of May, 15 or 18 inches apart in soil as rich as it can be made. After that they require very little care. Our strain of Salvia makes spikes a foot long of the most dazzling scarlet and if the spikes are cut off as soon as they have bloomed the plants will continue to blossom until frost.

349 **Splendens.** Large flowering. The kind seen so much everywhere in our city; 3 ft.; ¼ oz. 75c ..... .10

Plants ready May 15th.

350 **Dwarf.** Spikes about 1 ft. high; blooms earlier than the preceding and makes an excellent border for large beds ..... .10

SCABIOSA. (Mourning Bride.) (Scabiose.)

One of the handsomest summer-flowering plants, with beautiful, variegated flowers. Grow freely in good loam. Annual.

351 **Tall Double.** Fine mixed ..... .05

352 **Tall Double White** ..... .05

353 **Tall Double Purple** ..... .05

SCHIZANTHUS. (Spaltblume.)

A genus of beautiful annuals; profuse bloomers, with rich and various-colored flowers. Sow in light, rich loam, and shelter from winds.

354 **Finest Mixed.** 1 ft ..... .05

Sensitive Plant. See Mimosa.

SILENE. (Catchfly.) (Leinkraut.)

Well known plants, with bright attractive flowers, and of easy culture, blooming profusely in any good garden loam.

355 **Armeria. (Catchfly.)** Finest mixed; 2 ft.; annual ..... .05

356 **Asterias Grandiflora.** Perennial; carmine; 3 to 4 ft ..... .10

Snapdragon. See Antirrhinum.

Snow-on-the-Mountain. See Euphorbia.

SOLANUM. (Jerusalem Cherry.) (Nachtschatten.)

Ornamental and interesting fruit-bearing plants for gardens and greenhouse. The fruit resembles cherries, which adhere to the plant all winter. Succeed in a rich soil. Perennial.

357 **Pseudo Capsicum Nanum** ..... .10

358 **Capsicum Little Gem. (Christmas Peppers.)** A profitable pot plant for Christmas ... .10

Spider Plant. See Cleome.

STOCKS. (Gilliflower.) (Levkoyen.)

359 **Dwarf German Ten-Weeks Double.** Bright rose; 1 ft ..... .05

360 **Dwarf German Ten-Weeks Double.** Blood red; 1 ft ..... .05

361 **Dwarf German Ten-Weeks Double.** Pure white ..... .05

362 **Dwarf German Ten-Weeks Double.** Sulphur Yellow, Rose Shaded ..... .05

GERMAN STOCKS.

NO. PKT.

363 **Dwarf Large Flowering.** Finest mixed ¼ oz. 75c ..... .05

364 **Cut and Come Again. (Princess Alice.)** Perpetual large flowering white ..... .10

Summer Cypress. See Kochia.

SUNFLOWER. (Helianthus.) (Sonnenblume.)

A well-known genus of annuals, with large, brilliant flowers.

365 **Globe Flowered.** Double globe-shaped; very fine; 7 ft ..... .05

366 **Californian.** Tall double; 5 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c ..... .05

367 **Macrophylus Giganteus.** Very large flowers; single, 8 ft ..... .05

368 **Double Dwarf.** Very handsome; 4 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 30c. .05

369 **Miniature. (H. Cucumerifolius.)** Identical in appearance with our common yellow Field Daisy. The dainty flowers are borne in profusion on long stems, which with the foliage make ideal subjects for vases and jardinieres in the house. Will grow in any soil; 2 to 3 ft.; ¼ oz. 10c.; oz. 40c ..... .05

370 **Single Russian.** The tallest common sunflower ..... .05

SWEET PEAS.

See Page 44.

SWEET ROCKET. (Hesperis.) (Nachtviola.)

371 **Matronalis.** Mixed. Perennial plants with spikes of showy, fragrant flowers; 2 to 3 ft. Blooms during June and July ..... .05

SWEET SULTANS. (Centaurea Moschata.)

A variety of the Centaureas with much larger flowers than the Cornflower and more colors. They require good soil and plenty of room, crowding reducing the number and size of the flowers materially. They have many bright colors and keep remarkable well in water.

372 **Suaveolens.** Beautiful canary-yellow ..... .05

373 **Finest Mixed.** All colors, purple, lavender, white, yellow, &c ..... .05

374 **Imperial Mixed.** Colors white and shades of pink, lilac and purple; flowers large and numerous ..... .05

375 **Americana.** Native in the Southwest; color rosy-lavender; 2 to 3 ft ..... .05

SWEET PEAS.

SWEET PEAS.

The following list is our selection of the best of each color. Those in **CAPITALS** are the best twelve of each type. Those marked (*) are suitable for the greenhouse.

WHITE.

376 **WHITE SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
377 **DOROTHY ECKFORD.** Oz. 10c..... .05
378 ***Emily Henderson.** Oz. 10c..... .05

PRIMROSE OR PALE YELLOW.

379 **PRIMROSE SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
380 ***HON. MRS. E. KENYON.** Oz. 10c..... .05

LIGHT PINK.

381 **FLORENCE MORSE SPENCER.** Oz. 25c... .10
382 ***PRIMA DONNA.** Oz. 10c..... .05

DEEPER PINK.

383 **COUNTESS SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
384 ***KATHERINE TRACY.** Oz. 10c..... .05

LIGHT PINK SHADED.

385 **Dainty Spencer.** ½ oz. 25c..... .10
386 ***LOVELY.** Oz. 10c..... .05

ORANGE PINK.

387 **HELEN LEWIS (SPENCER).** Oz. 25c..... .10
388 **MERIAM BEAVER (SPENCER).** Salmon; ½ oz. 25c..... .10
389 ***MISS WILMOTT.** Oz. 10c..... .05

ROSE AND LIGHT PINK BICOLOR.

390 **APPLE BLOSSOM SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
391 ***Blanche Ferry.** Oz. 10c..... .05

BRIGHT RED SHADES.

392 **KING EDWARD SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
393 **KING EDWARD VII.** Red; oz. 10c..... .05
394 **QUEEN ALEXANDRA.** Scarlet; oz. 10c.... .05

The modern culture of Sweet Peas has produced so many beautiful colors and such large flowers that they are almost indispensable. That these fine new varieties are harder to grow, goes without saying, for with many people success seems to be the exception.

We made a canvass, recently, among our customers and have come to the conclusion that poor soil caused most of the failures and the unfavorable place they were sown and the wrong method of culitvation caused the rest.

Sweet Peas need rich soil—the richer the better—and it should be rich to a depth of at least one foot. Raw Bone Meal, a pound to three feet of row, is the best fertilizer, especially in heavy soil. Sheep Manure comes next, and old cow manure and rotted horse manure follow, but fresh horse manure should never be used and in no case should any fertilizer come into direct contact with the seed, especially if the fertilizer is fresh.

In clay soil, three or four inches is a sufficient depth to sow the seed and in light soils six or eight inches will be better. Some people advise sowing the seed in a trench and filling in the soil as the plants grow, but this sometimes smothers the plants. Others advise covering the seeds to the proper depth at once and treading the soil down firmly. The latter method will take the seed longer to grow so that early sowing is necessary if early flowers are wanted. By this method successive sowings may be made so that flowers may be had until frost.

Better results are obtained by having the vines away from walls and tight fences as the plants seem to require air.

If the soil is frequently stirred and watered too often, rank vines are obtained, but at the expense of flowers. It is therefore better to only pull the weeds and stir the soil but little. If the vines are allowed to go to seed they soon cease blooming.

A mulch of lawn trimmings or similar material laid about the plants keeps the soil moist and cool and also checks the growth of weeds.

We wish to call the attention of our customers to the list of Giant Flowering Sweet Peas.

The flowers are of strong substance, measure 1¾ to 2 inches across, the edges are waved and fluted and three or four blossoms are produced on each stem. The number of colors is still limited but the immense size and beauty of the flowers easily compensate for that. We recommend a few at least, for trial, as they will probably supplant the older type eventually.

ROSE CRIMSON SHADES.

395 **MARIE CORELLI (SPENCER).** Rose Crimson; ½ oz. 25c..... .10
396 **GEO. HERBERT (SPENCER).** Rose carmine; oz. 25c..... .10
397 **Prince of Wales.** Oz. 10c..... .05

LAVENDER.

398 **ASTA OHN (SPENCER).** Oz. 25c..... .10
399 ***LADY GRISEL HAMILTON.** Oz. 10c..... .05

MAUVE.

400 ***Tennant Spencer.** Oz. 25c..... .10
401 **Mrs. Walter Wright.** Oz. 10c..... .05
402 **LOTTIE ECKFORD.** Oz. 10c..... .05

BLUE.

403 **Captain of the Blues Spencer.** Oz. 25c..... .10
404 **LORD NELSON.** Indigo; Oz. 10c..... .05
405 **Duke of Westminster.** Oz. 10c..... .05

MAROON.

406 **OTHELLO SPENCER.** Oz. 25c..... .10
407 **OTHELLO.** Oz. 10c..... .05

GIANT FLOWERING MIXED.

This mixture consists of our selection of Spencers and Unwins including all the above Spencers and many more that we buy, but do not list. Everyone should have at least part of the row Giant Flowering, for they are wonderfully large and beautiful.

Packet 10c.; ½ oz. 15c.; oz. 25c.; 4 oz. 75c.

SWEET PEAS—*Continued.*

SUPERB MIXTURE.

This mixture cannot be surpassed by anyone. It is our own best mixture of large flowering Sweet Peas only, embracing all colors with light colors predominating.

New sorts will be added to this mixture from year to year as the opportunity for improving it arises. We intend to make it as good a mixture as it is possible to have.

Packet 5c.; oz. 15c.; ¼ lb. 35c.; lb. $1.00.

EXTRA MIXTURE.

Consists of a mixture of all sorts with a number of the better named sorts added to insure a choice selection of colors. An excellent mixture.

Packet 5c.; oz. 10c.; ¼ lb. 20c.; lb. 60c.

MIXED SWEET PEAS.

Consisting of many different kinds of Sweet Peas grown together, which will be found to be a good mixture for the price. Oz. 5c.; ¼ lb. 15c.; lb. 40c.

DWARF SWEET PEAS.

NO.		PKT.
408	**Cupids Mixed.** These grow about 6 inches high and are suitable for beds and borders. Oz. 10c.; 4 oz. 30c	.05

PERENNIAL SWEET PEAS.

409	**Pink Beauty**	.10
410	**Crimson**	.10
411	**White**	.10
412	**Mixed Colors**	.10

Plants ready in May.

SWEET WILLIAM. (Dianthus Barbatus.) (Bartnelke.)

These are usually classed as Dianthus, with China pinks, but differ from them in not blooming until the second year. They are easy of culture and profuse bloomers, and bloom so early in the spring that they fully repay for time and labor.

413	**Single Mixed.** All colors; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.	.05
414	**Pink Beauty.** Salmon-pink. Striking; 2 ft.	.10
415	**Double Mixed.** ¼ oz. 60c	.10

Swan River Daisy. See Brachycome.

THUNBERGIA. (Thumbergie.)

A genus of ornamental, free-flowering climbers of rapid growth, handsome foliage and much admired flowers. Succeeds best in light, rich soil and warm situation. Annual.

NO.		PKT.
416	**Finest Mixed.** 5 ft	.05

TORENIA.

Beautiful, free-flowering plants; suitable for pot-culture in house or conservatory. They also succeed well in a moist, shady border, during the summer months, and, for baskets and vases, are unsurpassed. Light, rich loam. Tender perennial.

417	**Fournieri.** Azure blue, with three dark blue spots and bright yellow throat	.05

VINCA. (Sinngruen.)

Beautiful free-flowering plants, with handsome blossoms. Seed should be sown early inside and transplanted into the border in May or June, where they will give fine blooms through the summer and autumn. Light, rich soil.

418	**Mixed Varieties.** Pink and white	.10

Plants ready in May.

VIOLA. (Violet.) (Veilchen.)

Well-known hardy plants, much admired for their beauty, fragrance and long continuance in bloom. Extensively used by florists.

419	**Odorata.** Light violet, large and fragrant; ¼ oz. 50c	.10

VERBENA. (Eisenkraut.)

Well-known popular plants, invaluable for summer decoration, with brilliant flowers of almost every color; very effective in beds. Plants raised from seed are much more vigorous than those grown from cuttings. They delight in a turfy loam. Half-hardy perennials, flowering the first season.

NO.		PKT.
420	**SUPERB MAMMOTH MIXED.** Our own mixture of the separate colors; ⅛ oz. 30c.; oz. $2.00	.10
421	**Hybrid, Auricula Flowered.** Mixed. Saved from finest varieties with large eyes	.10
422	**Pure White**	.10
423	**Blue Shades**	.10
424	**Pink Shades**	.10
425	**Scarlet Defiance**	.10
426	**Striped Varieties**	.10
427	**Hybrid Fine Mixed.** ¼ oz. 25c.	.05
428	**Lemon Verbena.** A tender perennial easily grown from seed	.10

Plants ready in May.

VIRGINIAN STOCK.

Very handsome free-flowering little plants, for beds, baskets or edgings; growing freely in any good garden loam. Annual.

429	**Large-Flowering White.** 1 ft.	.05
430	**Crimson King.** 1 ft.	.05

VISCARIA.

Abundant blooming, hardy annuals, fine for bedding. They are easily grown, and succeed best in light loam.

431	**Elegans Picta.** White, with scarlet center; 1½ ft.	.05

WALLFLOWER.

WALLFLOWER. (Cheiranthuscheiri.) (Gelbveil oder Goldlack.)

Well-known deliciously fragrant plants, with large spikes of double and single flowers similar to the Gilliflower. The colors are very brilliant, varying from the brightest golden-yellow to deep blood color. Succeed best in light, rich soil in a moist atmosphere. Half-hardy perennials.

NO.		PKT.
432	**Extra Double Finest Mixed.** 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 75c; oz. $2.50	.10
433	**Early Flowering Single Mixed.** ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c	.05

ZINNIA. (Zinnie.)

This is one of the finest summer flowering plants. The flowers are large, handsome, finely formed, and in great variety of colors. Seed sown early, under glass, will commence flowering in June and continue the whole season. They require but little attention, but plenty of room—should have at least eight inches each way; any common garden loam. Annual.

434	**Extra Mixed Double.** From the finest large flowering varieties; ¼ oz. 15c.; oz. 50c.	.05
435	**Fireball.** Intense carmine, double flowers, 2 inches or more in breadth and a dazzling sight; 2 ft.; ¼ oz. 20c.	.05
436	**Mammoth Double.** These are flatter than the preceding but much larger and have many fine, rich colors. 2½ ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.	.10
437	**Lilliput Double.** This charming type has small double, nearly globe-shaped flowers in great variety of bright colors. 1 ft.; ¼ oz. 25c.	.10
438	**Red Riding Hood.** This is a scarlet Lilliput with double flowers an inch or less in breadth, produced in great profusion all summer. It makes a splendid edging and is decidedly attractive. 1 ft.; ¼ oz 25c.	.10

BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING.

We issue a Fall Catalogue describing and pricing a complete list of Bulbs for Fall Planting, such as Hyacinths, Crocusses, Tulips, Narcissus, Scillas, etc., and giving concise directions for planting in pots for the house or in beds outdoors, that will be mailed about September 15th, upon application. If you plant such bulbs and appreciate the best grades, send for our Catalogue now or at any time and we will file the request and mail you one in the Fall.

CALADIUM ESCULENTUM

Commonly called Elephant's Ears. One of the most beautiful and ornamental foliage plants, either for pot culture or the open ground. They have broad, light green leaves, beautifully veined with dark green, and will grow to immense size if well taken care of. We have ourselves grown the plants five and one-half feet high, with leaves forty-four inches long. The small bulbs make a fine border for a bed of Cannas, and as they grow well in the shade are unequalled to plant in the angle between the piazza and the house. The large plants are planted singly in lawns, and make a fine tropical appearance. To grow them successfully, the soil should be rich to a depth of two feet, and if the plants are watered plentifully (they cannot be watered too much) and an occasional dressing of fresh cow manure applied, they will make a growth that is really wonderful.

	Each.
Small bulbs (for bedding)	$0.05
Medium	$0.10 and .15
Large	.25 and .30
Mammoth	.50

Potted Caladiums, with two or three leaves, ready May 15th, per doz. $1.50; each 15c.

Caladium Esculentum.

LILIES

Lilies will thrive the best in a rich dry soil, where water will not stand in winter. After planting they require very little care, and should not be disturbed for years, as established plants bloom more freely than if taken up annually.

In this list we offer only such varieties as can be safely set in the spring.

For other varieties see catalogue of bulbs for fall planting.

Japan Lily.

	Each
Canadense. Our native "Meadow Lily" with yellow flowers, spotted red. It does remarkably well under cultivation in the garden	$0.10
Speciosum Praecox. Pure white, with slight rose tint on ends of the petals	.20
Speciosum Rubrum. White spotted with crimson. Imported from Japan	.20
Speciosum Magnificum. Similar to Rubrum, but the crimson extends nearly to the edge of the petals. A beautiful sort	.20
Tigrinum Splendens. (Tiger Lily). Bright orange scarlet, with dark spots; a strong-growing, showy variety, and entirely hardy; succeeds well everywhere	.10
Day Lily. (Plantain Lily). This is commonly called a lily but has a fibrous root. It is pure white, deliciously fragrant and though the flowers last but a day, many are produced on a stem and an established clump will send up many stems during the season. A root will grow into a large clump in a few years and should therefore be planted by itself	.15

LILY OF THE VALLEY

No flower can take the place of the ever popular Lily of the Valley. We get large clumps of fifteen or twenty crowns from Holland in the winter and put them in cold storage for spring sales. They will bloom in three or four weeks from the time they are planted and have fine, long stems of very large bells. No flower will grow like them in a shady place.

Price per clump, 25c, $3.00 per dozen.

EVER-BLOOMING FRENCH CANNAS

There are but few plants which can be grown with only a small amount of care and attention that give so much satisfaction, and make so fine a display as a bed of French Cannas.

The old-fashioned tall Cannas, that were grown for their foliage, had a place in floriculture, that could not otherwise be filled, but with the improvement made by adding to fine foliage, fine flowers, almost as various in colors as the rainbow, we have a bedding plant that is unsurpassed. The flowers are being constantly improved. New colors are added, and shades are intensified until the list of sorts is numbered by the score.

The latest departure is in the size of the flowers, which have now been increased in a few sorts to a diameter of over five inches.

We give a list of tested varieties which may be depended upon as the choicest of many that are usually catalogued.

Our plants have been grown in pots and are large enough to be kept in the house if desired, where they also make a fine show, or they may be bedded, providing the danger from frost is past.

	Each	Doz.
METEOR. This is without doubt the finest scarlet of medium height to date. Flowers immense in size, brilliant scarlet, large trusses; foliage green; height 4 to 5 ft.	$0.30	$3.00
Venus. A beautiful pink mottled with cream white. A fine new sort and a great acquisition. Height 4 ft.	.10	1.00
Gladiator. The best mottled canna. Upper petals yellow, mottled with red, lower petals solid red, 3 ft.	.15	1.50
The Express. A good acquisition to the list of scarlet cannas. A free and continuous bloomer. Height 2 to 2½ ft.	.10	1.00
Martha Washington. A genuine rose-pink in color; very free flowering and grows about 3 ft. high	.10	1.00
Italia. One of the new monster-flowering Cannas. Flowers may be described as having large splashes of bright red on canary-yellow ground. Grows 5 or 6 feet high and is very vigorous; flower stalks large and carried well above the foliage, which is strong and tough	.10	1.00
Louisiana. Height 4 to 5 feet. Color deep crimson. Trusses large and held high above the foliage	.10	1.00
Buttercup. This is the nearest pure yellow, free flowering canna yet introduced. It is a decided acquisition and will eventually head the list of this color. Height 3 feet	.10	1.00

CANNAS—*Continued*

	Each	Doz.
King Humbert. An orchid flowered canna, with bronze foliage. Flowers of immense size, orange-scarlet streaked with crimson and of much stronger substance than the other orchid flowered cannas. Height 4½ to 5 ft	$ .15	$1.50
Burbank. One of the orchid-flowering cannas. Large canary yellow flowers with a few crimson spots. Foliage strong and tough. Height 5 to 6 feet	.10	1.00
Crimson Bedder. The best canna of its color yet introduced. Has large heads of good sized flowers that retain their color well in the sun. Plant is very vigorous, producing many trusses. Height 3 to 3½ feet	.10	1.00
Rubins. Has handsome dark foliage and brilliant scarlet flowers of good size held well above the foliage. In our opinion this is the best flowering bronze canna in the list. Height 3½ feet	.15	1.50
Duke of Marlborough. Color crimson maroon; very distinct. A fine bedding canna. Height 4 feet	.10	1.00
Richard Wallace. A fine new canary-yellow canna growing 5 feet high. A splendid sort, long needed to complete the list of colors	.15	**1.50**
Souvenir Antoine Crozy. The finest of the gilt-edged type. Plant grows 2½ to 3 feet high. Flowers intense scarlet, bordered with a broad band of gold. Does not fade with heat, and makes a striking appearance	.10	1.00
Florence Vaughan. An old sort, but deservedly retains its popularity. Height, 4 to 5 feet; habit vigorous, producing many strong stalks, bearing large spikes of brilliant flowers which are bright yellow, covered with large bright red spots. The best of this type	.10	1.00
Black Beauty. This is a foliage Canna only, but the finest, darkest Canna grown; grows 5 to 6 feet high and is a deep bronze, almost black; excellent for a center or background for dwarfer sorts	.10	1.00
Queen Charlotte. One of the first of the gilt-edged type. Similar in color to Madam Crozy, but having a broad band of yellow; might be described as being yellow, with a large red blotch. Habit good, but fades a little in the sun. Height 3 to 4 feet	.10	1.00
Alphonse Bouvier. A standard Canna, having brilliant scarlet flowers. Height 4 to 5 feet. Spikes large and drooping. Planted extensively and very popular	.10	1.00
Gigantea Discolor. This is the strongest, tallest foliage Canna grown. Will attain a height of 8 to 10 feet, with strong leaves nearly a foot broad, green and so heavily veined and ribbed with bronze as to pass for a bronze-leaved Canna. Just the thing to hide an unsightly fence or to make a dense background or screen	.10	1.00
Common Tall Green Cannas. Grown for foliage. Dry roots	.05	.50
Common Tall Bronze Cannas. For their foliage. Dry roots	.05	.50

Cactus Dahlias.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias are almost too common to need much description, but it may be perhaps well to draw attention to the fact that there are now various types that were not known a few years ago. Chief among the newer is the Cactus type with long curled and twisted petals, which is a radical departure from the old-fashioned "Show" Dahlias with each petal set in its place. Then there are Decorative and Fancy Dahlias with reflex petals, Pompon Dahlias, which have small ball-shaped flowers, and Single Dahlias in many beautiful colors and sometimes five inches in diameter.

Dry Roots. Separate colors of Cactus Show and Decorative Dahlias, ready April 1st. Per dozen $1.00; each 10c.

Rooted Cuttings. The best named sorts of all types, ready May 15th. Per dozen $1.00; each 10c.

Named Varieties. The grower that supplies us has a collection of fifty choicest varieties of the various classes of Dahlias and we are able to offer sets or collections of from twelve to thirty-six different named sorts at a uniform price of $1.00 per dozen. New varieties are being placed on the market annually, which we can also supply if wanted at prices as low as others ask. Call or write if interested.

GLADIOLI

Of summer blooming plants for general garden decoration the gladiolus is deserving of special attention. Requiring but little room, they are exceedingly useful for filling vacant places, while for massing in large beds, where a brilliant and effective display is desired, they are invaluable. They succeed best in good loam, enriched with well-rotted manure. The bulbs should be planted about three inches deep in heavy soil and six in sand and six or eight inches apart. It is a good plan to make plantings every three or four weeks beginning in April for a succession of bloom, Gladioli lending themselves readily to this treatment.

Gladioli in Separate Colors.

This list is composed of a selection of different sorts of the same shade or color, and is given for those who have a stock of bulbs but are short of certain colors.

	Doz.	100
Red and Scarlet. Choice sorts only	$0.30	$2.00
Light Colors. Standard selection	.35	2.50
White and Light. Best named sorts, including a large number of Snow White	.60	4.00
Striped and Variegated	.40	2.75
Pink. Fine pink and rose shades	.30	2.00
Yellow and Orange. Best shades	.60	3.50

Mixed Gladioli.

Fine Mixed. A good mixture of all colors $0.25 $1.50

Extra Choice. The largest collection of kinds and colors. For variety this mixture takes the lead not only of our list, but any other $0.40 $2.50

Special Mixture. Equal quantities of the above separate colors, which will insure a fine assortment of all the most distinct sorts ..... .40 2.75

HERBACEOUS PEAONIES

Paeonies are among the showiest and most useful of hardy plants, growing well in almost any location or soil; the flowers will be larger and brighter and more numerous if the roots are planted in deep rich soil, well enriched with rotted manure; extreme care should be used in planting so that they are placed at the same depth they were before they were lifted because this is claimed to be the cause of their failure to flower. We can supply collections of 25 varieties for $5.00 and standard sorts in separate colors at 25c each, $2.50 per dozen.

INCARVILLEA

The one we carry is a root producing large, rose-colored flowers in clusters on stems two feet high. The blooming period begins in July and extends for some weeks. Although it is called Hardy Gloxinia, which flower it much resembles, it should be given some protection of straw during the winter.

Price, 15c each, $1.50 per dozen.

ISMENE

The Ismene is a bulb that resembles an Amaryllis. It produces a stem one to two feet long, bearing two or three very large, white, lily-like flowers that are very fragrant. The flowers appear in four or five weeks and the foliage is large and quite ornamental. The bulb should be dug up and kept in the cellar over winter, which is easily done. They give splendid satisfaction.

Price, largest bulbs, 15c each, $1.50 per dozen.

TUBEROSES

A white, sweet-scented flower, too common to need much description. The bulbs grow in any garden soil, but should be planted where the sun can reach them all day, if possible, and with the top of the bulb just out of the ground. They may be started in pots in the house, but being very tender should not be set out until the weather is quite warm, usually about the middle of May. It is important that the small bulbs be broken from the main one.

Double Pearl. First size and quality 3c each; 25c per doz.; $1.50 per hundred.

IRISES

German Iris. These are very popular, being found everywhere. They increase very rapidly and should be divided once in three or four years to get the most flowers. They will grow almost anywhere, in the sun or shade and are perfectly hardy. Colors, blue, purple, white and combinations of each.

Mixed Colors.....per doz. $1.00; each 10c

Named German Iris. We are able to supply any out of a list of a score or more and are in touch with growers in Europe who have been improving this Iris, so if choice new varieties are wanted, we may be able to considerably increase your collection. Prices range from 10c each for standard sorts to 50c each for choice new ones.

Pallida Dalmatica. We have the true variety of this type which is considered the finest of this class. It bears four or five pale blue flowers on stems three feet high; each..... .25

Iris Kaempferii. Called Fleur d'Lis and Japan Iris. One of the most beautiful varieties of the Iris family. The colors are blue, purple, red or white Some of the varieties are clear colors; others with yellow spots at the base of the petals, and others beautifully mottled, striped and variegated They need the sun, grow in any garden, and in a few years spread to a width of two feet, when the clumps should be divided

Mixed Colors. Roots grown in this country .....per doz $1.50; each 15c

Japan Grown. Clumps of five of the very finest new large flowering varieties imported by us direct from Japan, each kind named per doz. .....$3.00; each 25c

TRITOMA

This is commonly called Red Hot Poker, a name which admirably describes the flower. The leaves are narrow and the stalk grows from the root to a height of 2½ feet. While not particularly graceful the flower is very conspicuous on account of its brilliant color and it looks well among other shrubs or in a large bed by itself. The roots are not quite hardy and should have a fair covering of litter or straw, to survive. We get the Pfitzerii, which is the largest and freest bloomer,

Price, 15c each, $1.50 per dozen.

VINES

Honeysuckle. (Hall's.) White, deliciously fragrant flowers, changing to yellow, in bloom for months. Vine is perfectly hardy and foliage is retained very late. We get these out of three inch pots. 3 for 25c, each.....$0.10

Clematis Paniculata. (Japanese Clematis.) A perfectly hardy, rapid growing vine. Blossoms white fragrant, star-shaped and so abundant as to suggest a cloud. Out of three inch pots. 3 for 25c. Each.....$0.10

Cinnamon Vine. A fine, hardy climber, known also as Chinese Yam. Beautiful glossy leaves with prominent veins; flowers sweet-scented. Ready in April. 75c per dozen; each..... .10

Postage on Roots and Bulbs, One Cent for Two Ounces.

VINES—*Continued*

Japan Ivy. (Ampelopsis Veitchii.) A popular vine, perfectly hardy and able to cling to brick or stone walls without giving the sparrows a foothold for nesting. We get strong 2 year roots. Ready in March. Each ..... $0.25 to $0.35

Madeira Vine. A rapid-climbing plant, having beautiful, wax-like green leaves and feathery white flowers, with a delicious fragrance resembling mignonette. Ready in April. 40c per dozen; each .05

Japan Ivy. Grown in pots; ready in June, each ..... .50

Dutchman's Pipe. (Aristolochia Sipho.) A hardy vine with large heart-shaped leaves and brownish flowers resembling a miniature pipe. Excellent where a dense shade is wanted. Being slow to root, the vines do not make much growth the first season, but are well worth waiting for. Strong dormant plants in March ..... $0.35 to .50

Kudzu Vine. This is a rather new hardy vine from Japan. It has three lobed leaves, each lobe the size of a man's hand and is the most rapid growing hardy vine we have. Further south where the growing season is longer it bears clusters of flowers that very much resemble the Wisteria, but here it dies down to the ground each winter to come up with renewed vigor the next spring. Roots imported from Japan, ready in March ..... each .25

Moonflower Vine. During May we shall have strong rooted plants of this, the most profuse and rapid-growing vine, that can be raised in our climate. Flowers, immense in size and pure white, open at night, and are delicately fragrant. Grows best in the sun, and requires rich soil and plenty of water. 3 for 25c. Each ..... .10

Cobaea Scandens. A very handsome, rapid growing annual vine having large blue, bell-shaped flowers, and particularly adapted for shady places. Out of pots. 3 for 25c. Each ..... .10

BEDDING PLANTS

Ageratum. Stocky plants out of pots ..... per dozen $0.60
Alyssum. Out of pots and in bloom ..... per dozen .60
Asters. Well grown plants out of 2 inch pots, white, red, light pink, deep pink, purple or lavender, separate colors or mixed ..... per dozen .30
Caladium Plants. Well rooted plants with two or three leaves; out of pots ..... each .15
Coleus. Golden Bedder, red, variegated etc., choice assortment ..... each .05
Cosmos. Our own strain of Giant flowering in separate colors. Dozen 50 cents ..... each .05
English Daisies. The Double Giant flowering are raised for us from our own stock seed. Some of the flowers are large as a silver dollar and are a great improvement over the older type. White or pink, either or both in a basket ..... per basket .35
English Ivy. Out of 4-inch pots Used for hanging baskets and window boxes ..... each .25
Geraniums. Standard sorts such as S. A. Nutt, Madame Barney, etc., out of 4 inch pots; strong, well grown plants showing color ..... per dozen 1.50
Rose Geraniums. Popular everywhere, strong plants ..... each .15
Geranium, Silver Leaf. Much used for borders; out of pots ..... each .05
Heliotrope. The odor is enjoyed by everybody. Make room for at least one. Come in two sizes at each, 10c and ..... .15
Lobelia. Single or double, beautiful blue for borders, either ..... each .05
Double Nasturtiums. Almost forgotten. Yellow, red or variegated ..... each .05
Pansies. Strong well grown plants in bloom in the greatest possible variety of color per 100, $2.50 or in a basket of one dozen ..... per basket .30
Pansies. Grown for us in separate colors, white, yellow, purple or shades of red, one dozen in a basket ..... per basket .40
Petunias. Single Rosy Morn, beautiful pink or Giant Mixed, either ..... each .05
Double Petunias. Choice strain out of pots and in bloom ..... each .15
Salvia. Grown from our own superior strain of large flowering salvia, the finest in the world. Any salvia seen in this city with dark scarlet flowers on stems a foot or more long and the plants two or three feet tall, came from our store. Our plants are 8 to 12 inches high; out of 1½ inch pots. per 100, $6.00, 50 for $3.00 ..... per dozen 1.00
Snapdragons. We are having these grown from imported seed in separate colors, white, yellow, red and pink. Any color or mixed ..... per dozen 1.00
German Stocks. Blooming plants out of pots, all colors ..... each .10
Tuberous Rooted Begonias. Pot plants of this, the best plant for a shaded place, in bloom ..... each .25
Verbenas. Mammoth flowering type; out of 2 inch pots and showing color ..... each .05
Lemon Verbena. There was at least one in grandmother's garden and they are just as fragrant now as ever. Two sizes, each 15c and ..... .25
Vinca Rosea (Old Maid). A fine bedding plant and free bloomer. Plants in bloom, pink, white, or white with pink eye. See cut on page 45 ..... per dozen 1.00
Vinca Vines. Variegated leaf, for hanging baskets and window boxes ..... each .20

PLANTS SHOULD BE SHIPPED BY EXPRESS

PERENNIAL PLANTS

Hardy Asters. Common in the fields in the autumn but very attractive in the garden, where they grow larger flowers in greater profusion. Various sorts.....each $0.15
Boltonia. Aster-like flowers in immense quantities during the summer and fall, white or pink per clump.....each .15
Campanula Persicaefolia. White or blue.....each .10
Hardy Candytuft (Iberis). A very satisfactory hardy border plant covered during May and June with heads of pure white flowers.....each .15
Canterbury Bells. See cut on page 32. Mixed colors.....each .10
Chinese Bell Flower. (Platycodon). A fine Campanula flowering in midsummer and bearing blue or white flowers. Very satisfactory.....each .10
Chrysanthemums. Hardy varieties in strong clumps, white, pink, red or yellow, per clump 15c. Pot plants, choice varieties.....each .10
Columbine (Aquilegia). Beautiful colors in clumps.....each .15
Coreopsis (Lanceolata). One of the best yellow flowers in the garden. Strong clumps, grown outdoors.....each .15
Shasta Daisy. Strong field grown clumps, raised from division.....each .10
Eupatorium. Hardy Ageratum. A late flowering plant and a fine sort to have in the garden. Clumps.....each .15
Foxglove (Digitalis). Mixed colors. Plants grown one season from seed and pretty sure to flower.....each .10
Funkia Variegata. This is an ornamental plant with green and white foliage and is used largely for borders.....each .15
Gaillardia. The one best perennial. In bloom until frost. Fine cut flower, lasting well in water. Keep the flowers picked.....each .10
Golden Glow. Probably the most popular perennial ever introduced. Clumps.....each .10
Gypsophila (Paniculata). Called Baby's Breath. Used as foliage for bouquets and very effective. Roots.....each .15
Heleniums. Besides the common yellow wild sort we have the new Riverton Beauty, lemon yellow with black center and Riverton Gem, old gold suffused with terra cotta. These are exceedingly handsome.....each .25
Helianthus. There are many kinds, all yellow, single or double and early, medium or late blooming, all very striking.....each .15
Hibiscus (Mallows). Wonderfully attractive flowers in crimson, white, pink, white with pink eye; all easily grown. Strong clumps.....each .15
Hollyhocks. Fine seedlings raised from the best seed stock grown in France. We offer the double at 15c each, and the Allegheny, semi-double, at.....each .10
Larkspur (Delphinium). Clumps of the various sorts, Bella Donna, Bee Larkspur, or Hybrids .....each .10
Lobelia Cardinalis. The well known Cardinal Flower seen occasionally in our woods. They are an excellent garden subject in partial shade, throwing up two to ten large spikes a foot or two high of the most brilliant scarlet imaginable. The best scarlet perennial we have...each .15
Hardy Phlox. Indispensable in the hardy garden. Size of flowers and trusses are being constantly increased in the new sorts and new shades are being added as well; some bloom steadily all summer. We can supply any new sort but carry only the standard choice varieties, which we sell in clumps at.....each .15
Physostegia (Obedient Plant). A rank grower, throwing up numerous long spikes of attractive pink or white flowers, three feet high. Makes a desirable background. Clumps.....each .15
Hardy Garden Pinks. They come in clumps in separate colors, white or pink; either at....each .10
Hardy Poppies. Dazzling scarlet flowers of immense size in bloom in June. Very effective.each .10
Pyrethrums. Called Summer Chrysanthemums and Summer Asters, from their form. They make a splendid show in June and flower intermittently all summer. Colors from pure white through pink and all shades of red to crimson. Make an excellent cut flower and have graceful fern-like foliage. Per clump.....each .15
Salvia Azurea. Beautiful blue, late flowering plant. Strong clumps.....each .15
Sweet William. They come in the greatest range of colors and the plants are fine stock that will bloom this season.....each .10

NOTICE. We offer a special fertilizer, Bone, Blood and Potash for Perennial Plants, which is highly concentrated and therefore valuable because the roots of the plants need not be disturbed enough to injure them, when it is applied in Spring or Fall. See page 60.

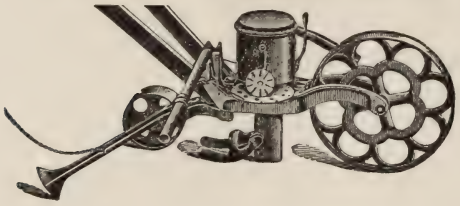
VEGETABLE PLANTS

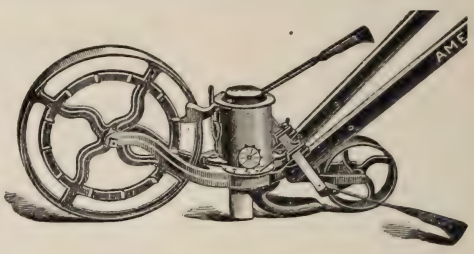
As usual we will have a large supply of all kinds of Vegetable Plants such as Cabbage, Cauliflower, Celery, Tomato, Egg and Pepper Plants, Strawberry and Sweet Potato Vines at reasonable prices. As far as possible, these are raised from our own stock seed of the best varieties and they may be relied upon. Ready in May and June.

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL GARDEN SEEDER

No. 17

BOXED F. O. B., CLEVELAND, NET $6.25.





"LITTLE GEM" SEEDER

No. 18

BOXED, F.O.B., CLEVELAND, NET $5.00

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

No. 16

Will sow continuously or drops seeds in hills any distance apart up to four feet.
PRICE, BOXED, F.O.B., CLEVELAND, $7.00.

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL COMBINATION HILL AND DRILL SEEDER

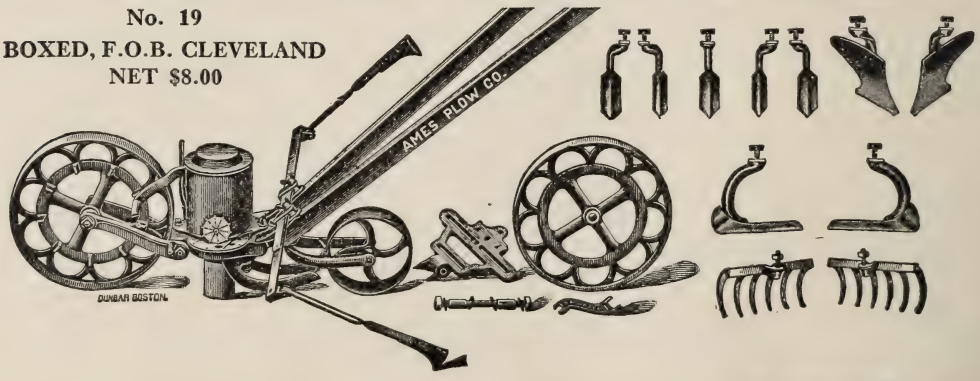
No. 22

Will sow in rows or plant in hills like the preceding and has all the attachments for hoeing, or cultivating.
PRICE BOXED, F.O.B., CLEVELAND, $9.25

MATTHEWS' NEW UNIVERSAL DOUBLE WHEEL CONSTELLATION SEEDER

No. 19

BOXED, F.O.B. CLEVELAND
NET $8.00



"CYCLONE" BROADCAST SEEDER

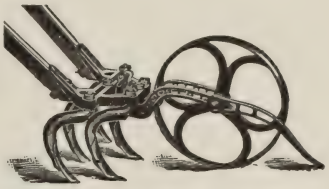
This is the best broadcast seed sower on the market. It can be adjusted to sow any quantity per acre, is light and easy running, and more than all it can be operated without tiring.

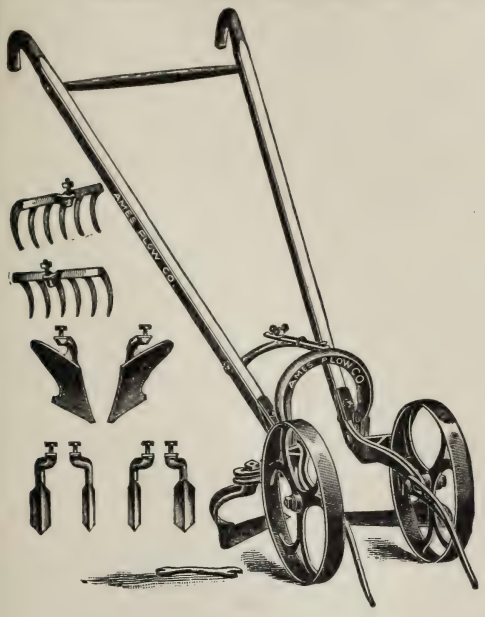
PRICE $1.50

NEW UNIVERSAL SINGLE WHEEL HOE, CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

No. 11

BOXED, F.O.B., CLEVELAND, NET $4.50.





NEW UNIVERSAL DOUBLE WHEEL HOE AND CULTIVATOR, RAKE AND PLOW

No. 14

Specially designed for working both sides of the row at one passing.

This new hand implement embraces all the good points of older efforts in the same line, and in addition offers new features which cannot fail to be appreciated. The special recommendation is the adjustable arch which by an ingenious device enables the teeth to be pitched at any angle desired.

PRICE, BOXED AND DELIVERED AT DEPOT OR EXPRESS OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., $5.00.

The same machine, with Hoe Teeth alone, **No. 15, Price, $3.50**

EXCELSIOR WHEEL HOES AND CULTIVATORS

These machines are built of steel and wrought iron. They are light, strong and easy running and are especially adapted to heavy soil. You can buy a complete outfit or any part of it. They do excellent work and give splendid satisfaction. Order by number.

		Price
No. 56.	Single Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes, 1 right-hand Plow, 1 6-tooth Rake, complete	$5.80
No. 55.	Single Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes, 1 right-hand Plow	5.40
No. 54.	Single Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes	4.65
No. 51.	Single Wheel, Hoes alone	3.90
No. 66.	Double Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes, 1 pair Plows, 2 Rakes, complete	8.00
No. 65.	Double Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes, 1 pair Plows	7.50
No. 64.	Double Wheel Cultivator, 1 pair Hoes	6.50
No. 61.	Double Wheel, Hoes alone	5.00

PLANT TUBS

American Flower and Tree Tubs are made from everlasting cypress. The merits of the tub are commensurate with the demand for an article that is light, attractive and durable. Natural finish.

OUTSIDE MEASUREMENTS

No.					
1	11½ in.	in diam. by	11½ in.	high	$1 00
2	13½ "	"	11¼ "		1 25
3	14¾ "	"	14 "		1 65
4	16 "	"	15 "		2 00
5	19 "	"	18 "		3 00
6	22 "	"	19½ "		3 75
7	27 "	"	22 "		5 00

FLORISTS' SUPPLIES

Pot Labels, 5 in., painted, per 1,000	$1.40	Tin Foil. Two lbs., 25c; per lb.	$ .15
Pot Labels, 6 in., painted, per 1,000	1.80	Tooth Picks, per package	.08
Cape Flowers, white, per pound	1.25	Nicoteen, per pint bottle	1.50
Cane Stakes, 6 to 10 ft., per 100	1.00	Nico Fume, 24 sheets	.75
Bamboo Stakes, 6 ft., per 100	1.00	Nico Fume, 144 sheets	3.50
Bamboo Stakes 8 ft.,per 100	1.25	Sphagnum Moss, per bale	1.75

Trowbridge's Grafting Wax, in ¼, ½ and 1-lb. packages ..... Per lb., 40 cents.

RAFFIA

Excellent for tying celery, asparagus, trees, shrubs, etc. Strong and cheap.
5 lbs. $1.00, 10 lbs. $1.50 ..... Per lb., 25 cents.

TWEMLOW'S ENGLISH GLAZING PUTTY

This is a soft putty made for glazing greenhouses, it does not harden, and therefore when the glass contracts with the cold, fills in the crevices. The saving in the coal bill will pay for the putty. One gallon will glaze fifteen boxes of 16x24 glass.

Per gallon	$1.75	Five gallons	$8.50
Putty Bulbs, Scollay's Each	1.00		

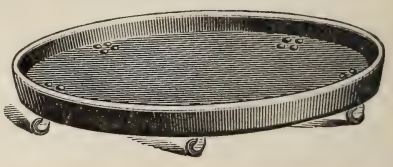
FIBRE WARE ROLLING STANDS

Fibre-Ware Rolling Stands are mounted upon ball-bearing Casters, and furnish an easy and ready means of moving heavy plants in permanent or temporary locations.

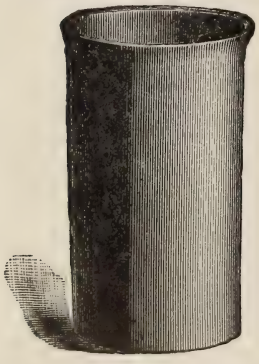
The four smaller sizes have a detachable and strongly made metal base, so that a new dish may be used in place of one damaged or broken, the enameled Steel Stand and Casters being separate.

The two larger sizes have the Casters securely attached to the shallow dish.

Outside diameter about	Each.
12 inches	$0.60
14 "	0.75
16 "	0.90
18 "	1.00
20 "	1.20



FLORISTS' VASES FOR DISPLAYING CUT FLOWERS



These vases are used by the best florists and are far superior to anything else for displaying and keeping cut flowers. The new size for roses and 'mums will fill a long felt want.

No.	Top	Deep	Doz.	Each
0	8	13	$ 6.60	$0.60
1	5½	10	5.70	.55
2	4½	9	5.00	.45
3	4	6	4.20	.40
4	3	4½	3.30	.35
22	4½	15	5.70	.55
33	4	12	5.00	.45
44	3	9	4.20	.40
000	9	29	33.00	3.00

FIBRE WARE FLOWER POT SAUCERS

These saucers have the advantage over earthen ware, in being waterproof, and are therefore desirable for window gardens and all house plants.

Size.	Each.	Doz.	Size	Each.	Doz.
4 inch	$ .09	$1.05	8 inch	$ .13	$1.30
5 "	.10	1.10	9 "	.14	1.45
6 "	.11	1.15	10 "	.15	1.55
7 "	.12	1.25	12 "	.18	1.80

CUTLERY, ETC.

Pruning Shears. Best value in the market. Each	$0.50
Pruning Shears. English make, two sizes. Each	$2.00 and 2.50
Pruning and Budding Knives. Each	.75 to 2.00
Grape Pickers. Each	.50
Grass Edging Shears, various sizes. Each	3.00 to 3.50
Grass Hooks (American make). Each	.25
Grass Hooks (English Rivet-back). Each	.50 to .75
Grass Shears. Each	.50
Scuffle or Push Hoes. Each	.70 to 1.00
Hedge Shears. Different sizes. Each	1.50 to 2.50
Garden Trowels. Various styles. Each	.10 to 1.00
Lawn Scythes. English rivet-back; 32, 36 in. Each	1.25
Genuine Talacre Scotch Scythe Stones. Each	.25
English Daisy Rakes. Two sizes. Each	3.25 to 3.50
Garden Reels	.60 to .75
Garden Lines, braided, any length, 48 feet for	.25

COOPER HOSE MENDER

Made of heavy brass. Will last indefinitely. Cut the hose square off each side of the break and insert the mender half way into each end. It will not leak nor pull out. Two sizes, ½ and ¾ inch. Price 10c each, 3 for 25c.

YOU NEEDN'T BREAK YOUR BACK WITH A

CLEVELAND LAWN WEEDER.

The only practical device on the market.

Each, 50c.

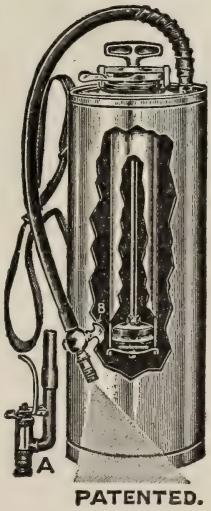
LANG'S WEEDER.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

EXCELSIOR WEEDER AND HAND CULTIVATOR

PRICE 10c.

COMPRESSED AIR SPRAYERS



The particular advantage of this sprayer is its wide range of usefulness. You may have two or three trees too tall to reach with a bucket sprayer and not worth the cost of a pump large enough to reach them from the ground. Pump up the Compressed Air Sprayer, climb a ladder, turn on the faucet and let it run For small shrubs it can be easily carried about by the shoulder strap. When properly charged the tank holds three gallons of liquid and one gallon of air and two pumpings will empty it. Figure A in the cut is a self closing faucet which costs $1.00.

ALL BRASS TANK $6.75, GALVANIZED IRON TANK, $4.50.

PATENTED.

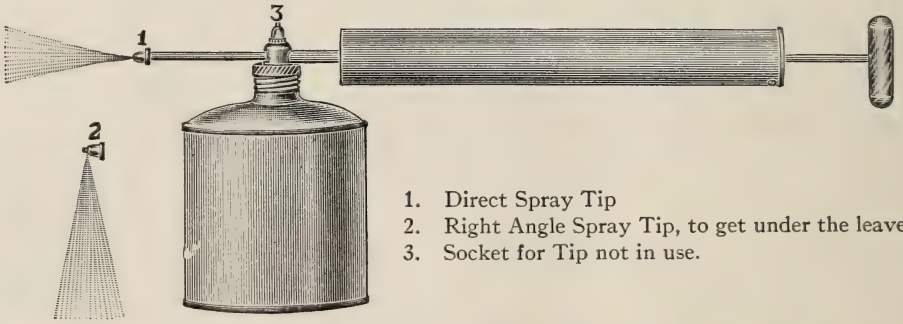
"Gardener's Choice" Sprayer

"Perfect Success" Bucket Sprayer

Deming Sprayers are acknowledged by users to be the most satisfactory sprayers on the market. We have sold many, in different styles and have yet to replace a part broken by anything but an accident or to hear the first word of dissatisfaction with a single one. While we can supply any machine they make and will mail their catalogue on request, our leading sellers are the Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, and the Gardener's Choice, which is as shown above a half-barrel mounted on wheels and fitted with a good pump and six feet of hose. Working parts of all Deming Sprayers are made of solid brass, brass valves and valve seat, plunger and every part that comes in contact with the liquid.

Success Bucket Sprayer, without bucket clamp $4.00
Perfect Success Bucket Sprayer, cut above 4.25
Gardener's Choice Sprayer, list price $15.00, net on request.

CONTINUOUS ATOMIZER



1. Direct Spray Tip
2. Right Angle Spray Tip, to get under the leaves.
3. Socket for Tip not in use.

The above cut shows the latest improvements in this popular type of Sprayers which we sell in such large quantities for spraying house plants, rose bushes, shrubs and all kinds of plants indoors or out where a larger sprayer is not necessary. Those made with a brass tank, can be used for disinfecting with Formaldehyde. The Cyclone Atomizer is the best one for the price in the market.

Continuous Atomizer, brass tank and tin barrel $1.25
Continuous Atomizer, block tin tank and barrel 1.00
Cyclone Atomizer, brass tank and tin barrel ..... .75
Cyclone Atomizer, tin tank and tin barrel ..... .50

TREE TANGLEFOOT

Tree Tanglefoot. This is the sticky stuff put on fly-paper and prevents the wingless female moth of the Tussock Caterpillar from passing up any tree to lay her eggs, when a band an inch or two wide, is put around the trunk. This worm is the worst pest in the city as it is found on almost any kind of tree and will spread with surprising rapidity. A tree that is infested should be sprayed with Arsenate of Lead and all the trees near, "banded" with Tree Tanglefoot. A pound will "band" six or eight trees a foot or so in diameter. Price, 30c per lb., 3 lbs. 85c, 10 lbs. $2.65, 20 lbs. $4.80.

INSECTICIDES AND SPRAYING COMPOUNDS

Lime & Sulphur Wash. Lime and Sulphur Wash is conceded to be the best remedy all things considered, that there is against San Jose scale. Scurvy Bark Louse, Oyster Shell Scale, etc., while the lime has some value against some fungus diseases also. In the Year Book of the Department of Agriculture for 1906 Mr. A. L. Quaintance discusses Lime-Sulphur Washes from first experiments up to the present-day usages. In summing up the results of his study of the subjects, Mr. Quaintance says: "But few dormant tree sprays have a greater range of usefulness than lime-sulphur wash. In practice, one thorough application in spring, shortly before the buds open, is calculated to control effectively not only the San Jose scale, but other scales, excepting lecaniums." Its usefulness in controlling other insects as well as fungus diseases is also pointed out. Lecaniums include the soft-bodied scale bugs which can be destroyed with Whale Oil Soap or Kerosene Emulsion.

For a winter spray use one gallon of Wash to eleven of water and in summer one to sixteen. Per quart, 30c; gallon, 75c; 5 gallons, $2.50; barrel of 45 to 50 gallons 20c per gal. f.o.b., Cleveland.

Whale Oil Soap. Prevents the ravages of mealy bug and various kinds of worms and insects that infest the bark of trees and shrubs. Per lb. package, 20 cents; 5 lb. box, 75c.

Stott's Fir Tree Oil Soap. A superior remedy for a great many insects that attack house plants, particularly for plant lice; in our experience it is the only article that really kills them and that can be used without inconvenience in the house. For ridding palms, rubber trees, roses, geraniums, and any kind of plant of insect enemies it has no equal. It is not offensive, may be applied with a syringe or brush and is cheap. One ounce makes one gallon. Price per ½ lb. can, 25 cents; 2 lb. can, 75 cents.

Scalecide. This is a miscible oil effective against scale on fruit and shade trees. It is used the same as the Lime & Sulphur Wash, opinions differing as to which is the best to use when considering the effects on the trees. Use 15 gallons of soft water to one of Scalecide. Price $1.00 per gallon, 5 gallons for $3.25, 10 gallons for $6.00, 50 gallon barrel, $25.00.

Arsenate of Lead. The best remedy against canker worm, curculio and all leaf-eating insects on any plant, tree or shrubs. A pure article will not burn the foliage. Ours is the purest to be had. It sticks to the foliage throughout the season. Use from three to six pounds for 50 gallons of water as directed on the package. Price, 1 lb., 25c; 2 lbs., 50c; 5 lbs., $1.20; 10 lbs., $2.00; 12½ lbs., $2.50; 100 lbs. or more, price on application; variable.

Bordeaux Mixture. This is the only remedy recommended for the control of fungus diseases or blight, rot, leaf curl or whatever name is used to designate the condition into which various plants and trees get when infested. Ours is a thick paste, one gallon of which will make fifty gallons ready to apply. It is advantageous to add one quart of molasses or a pound or two of glucose to a barrel to make it stick better. Per lb., 20c; 5 lbs., 60c; 10 lbs., $1.00; 40 lbs., $3.00; 100 lbs., $6.00; 500 lbs., $25.00.

Bordeaux-Lead Arsenate Mixture. This is a chemical combination of the two preceding and will permit the use of both insecticide and fungicide in one operation. It is especially valuable on fruit trees after the fruit is set and on potatoes. Use five pounds to from thirty to fifty gallons of water, the latter proportion for tender foliage such as peach. Price 30c per lb., 5 lbs., 90c 10 lbs. $1.50, 25 lbs. $3.00.

Paris Green. Strictly pure. Price ¼ lb., 10c; ½ lb., 18c; 1 lb., 30c.

Persian Insect Powder. Strictly fresh. Kills flies, mosquitoes, roaches, ants, etc. Lb., 50 cents.

White Hellebore. Effective for slugs on pear and other trees, currant and cabbage worms, etc. ¼ lb., 10 cents; ½ lb., 18 cents; 1 lb., 30 cents.

Bug Death. This is a fine powder most successfully used against potato bugs. The use of Bug Death not only kills bugs but acts as a fungicide against blight, prolonging the growth and increasing the crop. In fact the increase in the crop will pay for the Bug Death and the work to apply it. It is effective also against cabbage worms and leaf-eaters in general. It takes 15 to 25 lbs. to spray one acre. **Price, 1 lb. in shaker can, 15c; 3 lbs., 35c; 5 lbs., 50c; 12½ lbs.....$1.00**

Hammond's Slug Shot. Recommended for most worms and caterpillars which infest cabbage plants, currants, gooseberries and the like, per package, 15 cents; 5 lbs. 35 cents; 100 lbs., $6.00.

Nico Fume Tobacco Paper. Nicotine soaked into paper which when lighted gives off the fumes that are fatal to aphis or green fly, mealy bug, red spider, etc. An effective remedy easily applied against insects found in the greenhouse. A house 20x100 requires from four to eight sheets as directed on the can, 24 sheets, 75c; 144 sheets.....$3.50

Nicoteen. A liquid used as a spray or vaporized by heat. Used largely in greenhouses against insect pests. A bottle contains the extract from 150 lbs. of Tobacco. Per bottle, $1.50. Defiance Fumigating Lamp. Uses kerosene for fuel, each, 50c. **Small bottle, 25c.**

Tobacco Dust. Fertilizer and insecticide. An excellent fertilizer for lawns and gardens, and a good preventive against cut worms and leaf-eating caterpillars. Dust on to the plants when they are wet, and for cut worms spread on the ground around the plants to be protected. If you have been troubled with wormy radishes or sickly lettuce, use a tablespoonful to the foot in the bottom of the furrow and sow the seeds right in the Tobacco Dust. It is a sure cure and will give you perfect radishes. Per lb., 5 cents; 25 lbs., $1.00.

FERTILIZERS

Pure Raw Bone Meal. Raw Bone Meal is considered the best fertilizer for lawns, trees, shrubs, etc., being high in nutritive value but giving it up gradually as such plants need it. The coarser the bone the longer it takes to become effective and also the longer it lasts. Our brand is ground extra fine, especially for our use, and is therefore well adapted for lawn purposes for which we sell by far the larger part we handle. It is pre-eminently the best lawn fertilizer because it is clean, does not smell, contains no weeds, is enconomical and above all, it makes the grass grow. It is sold under license from the State of Ohio and its guaranteed analysis is 4½% to 5½% Ammonia, and 22% to 25% total Phosphoric Acid. Price per lb., 5c; 25 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $3.00; 200 lbs., $5.50; full ton $45.00

Pulverized Sheep Fertilizer. An excellent natural fertilizer where prompt results are desired. Used largely by the best florists and is safer to use than most chemical fertilizers. The stock we handle is the best grade on the market. It is not only entirely free from weed seeds but has no objectionable smell which is the real test of purity. Per pound 5c; 25 lbs., $1.00; 100 lbs., $3.00; 500 lbs., $12.50.; 1000 lbs., $20.00.

Bone, Blood and Potash. This is a complete fertilizer showing the highest analysis of any commercial fertilizer in the market. We are offering it and recommending it especially for fertilizing the Perennials where the maximum of fertilizing elements may be applied without disturbing the roots enough to injure. It is also excellent for all kinds of garden crops whether manure is available or not as this article contains a large percentage of both Potash and Phosphoric Acid not found in manure and very necessary for the successful production of many garden crops. Guaranteed analysis, Ammonia, 5%, Available Phosphoric Acid, 8%, Potash, 7%.
Price, 12½ lbs. $1.00, 25 lbs. $1.50 100 lbs. $4.00, 200 lbs., $7.00 Special price by the ton.

Land Plaster or Gypsum. Used to conserve moisture and as a medium for thinning Paris Green etc. Price per sack of 167 lbs. $1.25, per ton $12.00.

Nitrate of Soda. A highly concentrated plant stimulant and especially effective for forming leaves on such plants as cabbage, lettuce, etc. A pound is used for 50 gallons of water or a teaspoonful to a pail. Analysis 18% Ammonia. Per pound 10c; 6 lbs., 50c. For larger quantities write for prices.

Wood Ashes. We handle Canada Hard Wood Ashes which are effective for root crops and vegetables whose seeds are wanted such as peas and beans. Excellent also for lawns especially where White Clover is wanted. In sacks of 100 lbs. only; Per Sack $1.75.

Muriate of Potash. Sulphate of Potash, Acid Phosphate and any other fertilizer can be supplied promptly at reasonable prices. Write for quotations, stating quantity desired.

Bowker's Plant Food. This is intended for plants in pots. It is a time tried preparation and has given general satisfaction. Plants respond quickly when the food is applied as directed. Analysis 2% Nitrogen, 4% available Phosphoric Acid, 6% total Phosphoric Acid, and 2% Potash. A small package is enough for 30 plants for three months. Price, small package, 15c; postage 5c, large package, 25c, postage 5c.

Evergreen Brand Flower and Lawn Fertilizer. This is a new, highly concentrated chemical fertilizer intended primarily for pot plants. Use a half teaspoonful for a six-inch pot once in two or three weeks until the plant responds then reduce the amount a third. It may be dissolved in water or used dry on the soil. For lawns use one pound for 10x10 feet, but water the lawn at once so it will not burn the grass. Guaranteed analysis, Ammonia, 9.72%, Available Phosphoric Acid, 14.50%, Potash 15%. Price ½ lb. can, 25c; postage 5c; 12 lb. can, $2.00.

Ammoniated Lawn Lime. This is a white powder that will destroy all flat, rough-leaved weeds such as dandelion, chickweed, plantain, daisy etc. It does not, however, affect narrow-leaved lawn grasses, but on the contrary makes them grow. The results are obtainable only if the directions are carefully followed, the important point being that the Lawn Lime must remain dry on the plants forty-eight hours, after which the lawn should be thoroughly sprinkled. April and May are the best months to use it. June July and August the poorest. Price, 2 lb. can, 25c, 5 lb. can, 50c.

NITROGEN PRODUCING BACTERIA
NITRO-CULTURE FARMOGERM BACTERIA

On account of the limited space in our catalogue we are unable to say much about **Nitro-Culture** or **Farmogerm,** but we have pamphlets dealing at length with the matter that we will gladly mail on request.

Farmogerm for Garden Peas, Beans and Sweet Peas in bottle, 50c. each
Acre Bottles for the Clovers, $2.00 each

NOTICE.

Small tools, Insecticides, Bird Seeds and Fertilizers may be mailed by Parcel Post. The rate is 5c for the first pound and 1c for each additional pound within Cleveland and its Suburbs and 3c for each additional pound within 50 miles and outside of Cleveland. For greater distances other rates apply. Add postage to Catalog prices.

Quantity of Seeds Usually Sown to the Acre.

Beans, Dwarf, in drills or rows	1	to	1½	bush.
" Pole, in hills	8	"	12	qts.
Beets, in drills	4	"	5	lbs.
Barley, broadcast	2	"	3	bush.
Buckwheat	¾	"	1	"
Broom Corn, in hills	6	"	8	qts.
Carrots, in drills	3	"	3½	lbs.
Cucumbers, in hills	1	"	2	"
Corn, in hills	6	"	8	qts.
" in drills	2	"	3	bush.
Clover, Red, alone	15	"	20	lbs.
" White, alone	8	"	10	"
" Alsike, alone	8	"	10	"
" Lucerne	10	"	20	"
Flax, broadcast	1	"	2	bush.
Grass, Timothy or Herds, alone	½	"	¾	"
" Red Top, alone	1½	"	2	"
" Lawn, alone	5	"	6	"
" Orchard, alone	2	"	3	"
" Kentucky Blue, alone	2	"	3	"
" English Rye Grass, alone	1½	"	2	"
Hungarian, alone	¾	"	1	"
Millet, alone	¾	to	1	bush.
Mustard, broadcast	12	"	16	lbs.
Oats, broadcast	2	"	3	bush.
Onions, in drills	4	"	6	lbs.
Parsnips, in drills	4	"	6	"
Peas, Early, in drills	1¼	"	1½	bush.
" Marrow, in drills	1¼	"	1½	"
" Broadcast	2½	"	3	"
Potatoes, cut tubers, in drills	8	"	10	"
Radish, in drills	8	"	10	lbs.
Rye, broadcast	1⅛	"	1¼	bush.
Salsify, in drills	8	"	9	lbs.
Spinach, in drills	8	"	10	"
Turnip, in drills	1	"	1½	"
Wheat, broadcast	1¾	"	2	bush.

General Grass Seeding for Mowing Land.

Red Clover	together	...6 lbs. Red Clover.
Timothy	for	.....¼ bu. Timothy
Alsike Clover	one acre	...3 lbs. Alsike Clover.

Quantity of Seed Required for a Given Number of Plants, or Number of Hills, or Length of Drill.

Asparagus	1 oz.	to	60	feet of drill.
Beet	1 oz.	"	50	"
Beans, Dwarf	1 qt.	"	100	"
Beans, Pole	1 qt.	"	100	hills.
Carrot	1 oz.	"	150	"
Cabbage	1 oz.	"	3,000	plants.
Cauliflower	1 oz.	"	3,000	"
Celery	1 oz.	"	4,000	"
Cucumber	1 oz.	"	50	hills.
Corn	1 qt.	"	400	"
Dandelion	1 oz.	"	150	feet of drill.
Endive	1 oz.	"	150	"
Egg Plant	1 oz.	"	2,000	plants.
Lettuce	1 oz.	"	4,000	"
Leek	1 oz.	"	100	feet of drill.
Melon, Water	1 oz.	"	30	hills.
Melon, Musk	1 oz.	to	60	hills.
Okra	1 oz.	"	40	feet of drill.
Onions	1 oz.	"	100	"
Onions, Setts, small	1 qt.	"	40	"
Parsley	1 oz.	"	150	"
Parsnip	1 oz.	"	200	"
Peas	1 qt.	"	100	"
Pepper	1 oz.	"	2,000	plants.
Pumpkin	1 oz.	"	40	hills.
Radish	1 oz.	"	100	feet of drill.
Salsify	1 oz.	"	70	"
Spinach	1 oz.	"	50	"
Squash, Early	1 oz.	"	50	hills.
Squash, Marrow	1 oz.	"	10	"
Tomato	1 oz.	"	3,000	plants.
Turnip	1 oz.	"	100	feet of drill.

Number of Plants, Trees, Vines, Etc,, Required to Set an Acre.

Distance.	Number.
1 ft. by 1 ft.	43,560
1½ " 1½ "	19,360
2 " 1 "	21,780
2 " 2 "	10,890
2¼ " 2½ "	6,970
3 " 1 "	14,520
3 " 2 "	7,260
3 " 3 "	4,940
4 " 4 "	2,722
5 " 5 "	1,742
6 ft. by 6 ft.	1,210
8 " 8 "	680
10 " 10 "	434
12 " 12 "	302
15 " 15 "	194
18 " 18 "	134
20 " 20 "	103
25 " 25 "	70
30 " 30 "	40
40 " 40 "	27

Weight of Various Articles in the State of Ohio.

Apples	per bu.	48 lbs.
Apples, dried	"	22 "
Barley	"	48 "
Beans	"	60 "
Buckwheat	"	50 "
Broom Corn	"	46 "
Blue Grass, Kentucky	"	14 "
" English	"	24 "
Bran	"	20 "
Canary Seed	"	60 "
Clover Seed	"	60 "
Corn, shelled	"	56 "
Corn, on ear	"	68 "
Corn Meal	"	50 "
Charcoal	"	22 "
Coal, Mineral	"	80 "
Coal, Cannel	"	70 "
Coke	"	40 "
Cow Peas	"	60 "
Cranberries	"	40 "
Dried Peaches	"	32 "
Flax Seed	"	56 "
Hemp Seed	"	44 "
Hungarian Grass Seed	"	48 "
Irish Potatoes, heaping measure	"	60 "
Millet	"	50 "
Malt	"	34 "
Oats	"	32 "
Osage Orange	"	33 "
Orchard Grass	per bu.	14 lbs.
Onions	"	50 "
Peaches	"	48 "
Peas	"	60 "
Plastering Hair	"	8 "
Popcorn	"	40 "
Rape	"	50 "
Rye	"	56 "
Red Top Seed	"	14 "
Salt, coarse	"	50 "
Salt, Michigan	"	56 "
Sorghum	"	50 "
Sweet Potatoes	"	50 "
Timothy Seed	"	45 "
Tomatoes	"	56 "
Turnips	"	60 "
Wheat	"	60 "
Flour, per bbl., net	"	196 "
Salt, per bbl.	"	280 "
Lime, per bushel	"	70 "
Hay, well settled	per cubic foot,	4½ "
Corn, on cob, in bin	"	22 "
Corn, shelled, in bin	"	45 "
Wheat, in bin	"	48 "
Oats, in bin	"	25½ "
Potatoes, in bin	"	38½ "
Sand, dry, in bin	"	95 "
Clay, compact	"	135 "

A. C. KENDEL'S

"FOREST CITY"

LAWN GRASS SEED

"The Seed that makes the Famous Lawns of Cleveland"

A. C. KENDEL'S

"SHADY NOOK"

LAWN GRASS SEED

For Price and Directions for Sowing see Pages 1 and 2